



**United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development**

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TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Meeting of Governmental Experts
of Island Developing Countries
and Donor Countries and Organizations
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

I. Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Review of the problems of island developing countries
4. Proposals for appropriate concrete action with respect to island developing countries
5. Other business
6. Adoption of the report of the Meeting

II. Annotations to the provisional agenda

Introduction

The meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations will be convened from 25 to 29 June 1990, pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 43/189. The terms of reference of the Meeting as set out in General Assembly resolution 43/189 are to review the problems of island developing countries and to propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries.

Item 1: Election of officers

In accordance with normal practice, the Meeting may wish to elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.

Item 2: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

The provisional agenda has been drawn up on the basis of the terms of reference given to the Meeting in General Assembly resolution 43/189.

The secretariat will make suggestions for the organization of work and a tentative timetable of meetings at the beginning of the session.

Item 3: Review of the problems of island developing countries

Item 4: Proposals for appropriate concrete action with respect to island developing countries

For its consideration of the above items the Meeting will have before it the following documentation:

- (a) Problems of island developing countries and proposals for appropriate action

Issues for consideration: Note prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/B/AC.46/2)

After presenting a brief review of the problems of island developing countries the note puts forward proposals for appropriate action by both the island developing countries themselves and the international community. The following main issues are covered in the note: review of the intrinsic disabilities of island developing countries related to such factors as poor resource endowment, smallness and remoteness, vulnerability to disasters, environmental fragility, scarcity of fresh water supplies, unutilized marine space, migration and human resource scarcity, inadequate transport and social infrastructure and the vulnerability of the external sector, as well as a discussion of national, subregional and international measures to enhance the viability of island economies.

(b) Contributions from United Nations organizations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations (TD/B/AC.46/3 and Addenda)

Contributions from United Nations organizations and relevant intergovernmental organizations will be available to the Meeting in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/189. Contributions from these organizations contain a review, within their fields of competence, of the problems of island developing countries and proposals for appropriate action with respect to island developing countries.

(c) Background documents

- "Improving public sector performance of island developing countries through modern information technology", by Morgens D. Romer, UNCTAD Consultant (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/31)
- "Intrinsic disabilities of island developing countries", by Lloyd Searwar, UNCTAD Consultant (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/32)
- "Inter-island and feeder transport services for island developing countries: Problems and proposals for future action", by A.D. Couper, UNCTAD Consultant (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/33)
- "Some aspects of migration in selected Caribbean island developing countries", by Louis A. Wiltshire, UNCTAD Consultant (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/34)
- "Island developing countries: The future prospects", by John Connell, UNCTAD Consultant (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/35)

Item 5: Other business

Item 6: Adoption of the report of the Meeting



**United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development**

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TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Meeting of Governmental Experts
of Island Developing Countries
and Donor Countries and Organizations
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Corrigendum

Page 3

(c) Background documents

Replace text as follows:

"Intrinsic disabilities of island developing countries", by Lloyd Searwar,
UNCTAD Consultant (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/31)

"The problems of inter-island transport", by A.D. Couper, UNCTAD Consultant
(UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/32)

"Improving public sector performance of island developing countries through
modern information technology", by Morgens D. Romer, UNCTAD Consultant
(UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/33)



**United Nations Conference
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TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Meeting of Governmental Experts
of Island Developing Countries
and Donor Countries and Organizations

New York, 25 June 1990

Items 3 and 4 of the provisional agenda

PROBLEMS OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
AND PROPOSALS FOR CONCRETE ACTION

Issues for consideration

Note by the UNCTAD secretariat

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PROBLEMS OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND
PROPOSALS FOR CONCRETE ACTION

Introduction

1. In its resolution 43/189 of 31 January 1989 the General Assembly reaffirmed its earlier resolutions and those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries. 1/ The resolution also welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries (IDCs) to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts to promote regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to render their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations. In order to provide further support to such efforts the resolution, in paragraph 11, requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries. This note has been prepared in order to assist the meeting in its deliberations.

2. This note, which briefly outlines the fundamental issues that characterize the particular problems of IDCs and highlights some of the proposals that the meeting might wish to consider as guidelines for appropriate action with respect to these countries, draws heavily on previous work by UNCTAD and other relevant agencies and organizations as well as on the work of individual experts in this area. 2/ Particular reference is made to the background reports specially prepared for this meeting covering the following areas: problems of inter-island transport; improving public sector performance in island developing countries through modern information technology; intrinsic disabilities of island developing countries and national, regional and international measures; and the role and effect of migration in IDCs in respect of their socio-economic development. The contributions of several United Nations agencies and organizations as well as those of some intergovernmental organizations, which also have been prepared as background documentations to this meeting are, also of immense value. 3/

I. INTRINSIC PROBLEMS OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

3. Many of the problems of island developing countries (IDCs) are those of development in general and are by no means exclusive to this category. Nevertheless, IDCs, and in particular the small ones, share many structural similarities such as: poor resource endowment; reliance on very few primary export products; a small domestic market, and thus limited industrialization and a heavy reliance on imports; dependence on foreign capital; high and disproportionate expenditure on administration, and social and physical infrastructure; and proneness to natural disasters.

4. It should be recognized that low level of GNP per capita is not typical of IDCs. In 1987, average GNP per capita for IDCs at \$US 652 was considerably lower than the average for all developing countries (\$US 928), but nearly three times the level for least developed countries (\$US 225). For small

island developing countries (defined as small IDCs are those with a population of less than 1 million) average GNP per capita tended to be significantly higher (\$US 3,614). Similarly, as regards socio-economic indicators on adult literacy, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality IDCs tend to have more favourable figures than developing countries as a whole. However, these relatively satisfactory indicators camouflage sizeable differences amongst IDCs, and nine IDCs (Cape Verde, Comoros, Haiti, Kiribati, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Samoa), are classified among the least developed countries. With the exception of Haiti, all are small island developing countries. Although these least developed IDCs are particularly disadvantaged because of their inherent structural weaknesses it remains valid that small, remote and isolated IDCs generally exhibit a particularly high degree of in-built vulnerability. The following brief analysis demonstrates the various dimensions of such vulnerability.

A. Resource scarcity

5. Poor resource endowment is generally recognized as one of the handicaps of IDCs. The resource situation, especially of small island developing countries, is characterized by scarcity deriving from smallness or inadequacy deriving from geological formation. The inadequacies of water supplies creates a continual threat to the island community. Few islands possess rivers, creeks or lakes. Fresh water wells, especially on atoll islands, are subject to the intrusion of salt water and there is the ever-present fear for pollution. In the case of atoll islands, fresh water lenses are easily depleted or contaminated by the sea. Land use is subject to a high degree of erosion. In some volcanic islands the soil of fertile hillsides is swept into the sea as a result of deforestation. Moreover, traditional island inheritance patterns may insist on the continual division of already small parcels of land, making rational land use difficult.

6. With the exception of some of the relatively larger IDCs (for example Indonesia and Papua New Guinea) small IDCs are characterized by scarce mineral resources. Only very few small IDCs show relatively significant deposits of mineral resources such as hydrocarbons (Brunei Darussalam and Trinidad and Tobago), phosphate (Nauru), argonite (Bahamas and Turks and Caicos) and gold (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). In many of the above-mentioned islands the deposits are near depletion. The resources, however, responsible for the relative prosperity of Trinidad and Tobago (oil) and Nauru (phosphate) will be exhausted before the end of the century. Cases of depletion having already occurred in IDCs include Kiribati (phosphate), Vanuatu (manganese) and Haiti (bauxite). On the other hand, there is no threat of depletion of major resources of the larger islands: Papua New Guinea appears to have a good future as producer of gold and copper and one of the assets of Indonesia is its good natural resource base.

7. The majority of the IDCs, and in particular the smaller ones, rely on wood and charcoal as the main indigenous source of energy. Their heavy dependence on wood and charcoal contributes to rapid deforestation and the removal of the forest cover leads to the subsequent washing-down of soil deposits that are critical for small islands. As a result, the agricultural potential, already limited by small land areas and severe water constraints especially on atoll islands, is further adversely affected.

B. Proneness to natural disasters

8. The high occurrence of natural disasters with devastating effects in island developing countries is a matter of record. Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons), outbreak of volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides have caused enormous material damage and loss of life to many islands. This is due to several factors: tropical cyclones are essentially a feature of warm oceans and coastal regions which hit smaller islands much harder; the same winds over larger land masses and temperate seas decrease in intensity and violence. Volcanoes, earthquakes and high mountain ranges, of which islands are often the highest points, are mostly concentrated in quite narrow active zones. These active zones are associated with the boundaries between the 15 or so rigid lithosphere plates of which the earth's outer shell is composed. Along such active zones, stretching down the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, are located the island tips of submarine ranges which are particularly prone to seismic and volcanic activity.

9. Over the past decade numerous incidences have occurred, all of them affecting adversely economic and social activities: for example in the Pacific, cyclones followed by prolonged drought in 1983 and 1985 damaged sugar and other crops in Fiji. As a consequence sugar output fell by more than 40 per cent. In 1982, Hurricane Isaac destroyed 50 per cent of the housing and 90 per cent of the banana crop in Tonga. In the Caribbean, the outbreak of the Soufrière Volcano in St. Vincent caused devastating material damage; in Dominica, hurricanes left three-fourths of the population homeless in 1980; in St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent on three occasions during the 1980s the banana cultivation, citrus, coconuts and large parts of the countries' infrastructure were seriously damaged. In 1989, destruction of housing and crops by hurricanes was near to total on Montserrat, and hurricanes caused heavy damage to most of the other Caribbean islands.

10. While similar large-scale disasters occur in continental countries, in the case of IDCs the effects are pervasive and often totally devastating. In the case of St. Lucia, Hurricane Allen wiped out the entire foreign exchange earning sector and thereby reduced the country's GNP by nearly 90 per cent; moreover, a large portion of the already fragile infrastructure - especially private and public housing, and transport and communication networks - was damaged beyond repair.

11. The experience of IDCs demonstrates that the scale of disaster relief provided by donors is likely to be satisfactory where political and strategic factors are involved, there is altogether modest commitment for the support of mitigation measures as components in reconstruction. The IDC authorities, confronted by the task of reconstruction and under pressure from the people to provide immediate relief, are likely to be influenced by such other considerations as speed and quantity with consequent future vulnerability. In spite of the fact that mitigation costs are estimated at about 10 per cent of total costs, hazard assessment and mitigation costs are not routinely included in national development strategies, including the development of the foreign sector.

C. Environmental fragility

12. Global environmental problems and in particular global warming, climate change and sea level rise have emerged as issues of great concern especially for island developing countries, although these countries have not caused the deterioration of the situation. There is established evidence that atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases have increased at an alarming rate over the past two centuries. Moreover, there is now broad scientific consensus that the global mean temperature could rise by 1-2 degrees by the year 2030 and that thermal expansion of the oceans as they warm could cause the sea level to rise by roughly 15-30 cm. Paradoxically the chief catalyst in this disturbing state of the global environment has been the rapid development of industrialization that was intended to lead to an improved standard of living.

13. Although the entire world would be negatively affected by these and related processes, low-lying, small, coastal and island States will face a decidedly greater predicament. Sea-level rise would cause extensive damage to the land and infrastructure of those countries and even threaten the survival of some island States. Those in the forefront of danger, and threatened in their mere survival, are the Maldives, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tokelau, the Cocos and Keeling Islands, the Northern Cook Islands and some islands of Tonga and the Caribbean. In the case of these islands, their very low elevation means that their whole future could be endangered by even relatively small increases in the sea level because it could result in proportionally large land losses since their circumference is very large in relation to their existing land area. Furthermore, many of these small island States are already highly disaster prone and their vulnerability could be increased as a result of these changes.

14. Coping with sea-level rise will require of exposed island countries major programmes of planning and preparation including detailed monitoring and survey, the establishment of warning and information systems, assistance with construction, protection and the conservation of natural protective features. In certain instances, there will be the need for planned migration. Clearly, financing of such a wide range of preventive programmes is beyond the financial means and technological capabilities of the affected countries.

15. Island developing countries provide sanctuaries for life forms which, except for the isolation provided by the island environment, might already have perished through destruction by diseases and the effects of human habitation. Such rare fragile ecosystems which are part of the genetic resources of mankind exist in particular on the coasts of islands where they are subject to a variety of hazards. The pressure towards coastal development, mainly in tourism and subsistence agriculture, has led to the unplanned utilization of beaches, wetlands and mangrove swamps and to the intensive use of fertilizers and pesticides, all of which threaten and subsequently destroy the ecosystems. Further, islands are increasingly under pressure to provide sites for waste disposal, deep-water transshipment centres, cruise ship ports and other off-shore activities which have an adverse impact on the environment.

16. The particular nature of the fragility of ecosystems and of how they might be protected through planned measures which also take account of the development needs such as tourism development in the coastal zones and port developments, is a largely unresearched area. In general there is inadequate importance on planning as ecosystems are interlinked and that damage to one system could have reverberating effects on others. For example, the removal of the forest cover leading to the washing down of soil deposits has had negative effects on ecosystems in coastal areas.

17. While most island and coastal States have fully acknowledged the need to take adequate measures to maintain their aquifers and protect vulnerable natural ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves which may already be at risk, due to insufficient local (national) resources these issues are being given low priority in the pressure to fund programmes providing immediate and urgent support.

D. Transport and communications

18. Transport and communications is a notable area where island developing countries are at a particular disadvantage. This is invariably and acutely so in the case of the many small and remote developing countries, especially those which are archipelagic. 4/ There is evidence that international transportation costs are higher for IDCs than for developing countries as a whole. According to available data for 26 island developing countries freight and insurance costs as a share of imports (FOB) incurred on average in 1986 was about 13 per cent as compared to some 10 per cent for developing countries as a whole. Such costs were less than half for industrialized countries. 5/

19. Although comparable data for the smaller IDCs are not available there is a strong indication that the additional transport cost burden which this particularly disadvantaged group of IDCs have to bear is exorbitantly heavier. It is not only remoteness that explains this cost escalation. Low volumes of individual shipments and the frequent imbalance between the export and import volumes also act as pervasive factors bolstering higher levels of transport costs. Furthermore, technological innovations in air and sea transportation in the form of the long-haul wide-bodied passenger jets and increased containerized cargo traffic have paved the way for economies of cargo size whereby IDCs with limited cargo availability are left out of major trunk routes entirely, or at best are only very infrequently called upon by ocean liners. And indeed several of the smaller IDCs do not have deep-sea water facilities to handle bigger vessels. Alternative arrangements for connecting such IDCs to the nearest major port entail further additional transportation costs. The fact that the overseas trade is fragmented in the form of small consignments (particularly with respect to imports) shipped on numerous vessels weakens the bargaining position of the small remote IDCs vis-à-vis suppliers and shippers who have the leverage to raise the transportation costs. Indeed, the virtual dependence of most of these countries largely on one mode of transport which is outside their control is a fundamental attribute which constitutes a major threat to their survival.

20. There are other transport related economic costs which the small and remote IDCs might incur. The persistent and recurrent delays which are bound to occur because of the unreliability of transport services are of vital importance to enterprises in these IDCs because all commodities are

time-sensitive. If exporters in IDCs fail to deliver their goods on time their negotiated contract is broken and the buyer can refuse to accept the consignment. Local manufacturers using imported inputs and suppliers of essential goods such as foodstuffs and fuel must develop inventory and stocking policies to offset risks resulting from delays in delivery. Indeed a transport-related delay in the arrival of strategic imports particularly in the crucial area such as agriculture can easily snowball into an economic crisis leading to an overall sharp decline in the levels of income and economic activity.

21. In spite of efforts on the part of some of the IDCs to develop and expand port facilities progress has not been sufficiently far-reaching to have had an overall sizeable impact on the transportation pattern. This is true especially for the archipelagic countries where the links between the main port and other islands of the archipelago are still poor and vulnerable. A similar unbalanced pattern also still prevails with respect to air transportation and telecommunications. Several IDCs such as Malta, Cyprus, Cape Verde, Seychelles and the Pacific IDCs such as Guam and Fiji have improved their airport infrastructures considerably to be able to accommodate wide-bodied jets. Programmes to expand telecommunications services in the Pacific region are also well underway. However, improved facilities in many small and remote IDCs such as Sao Tome and Principe, Comoros, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Niue and Tokelau continue to remain acutely lacking, and isolation still looms precariously.

E. Security and related risks

22. Problems of penetration and security are additional disabilities that derive from physical characteristics of small island States. The coast of the small island with its bays and inlets lends itself to attack and penetration. It is vulnerable to illicit operations such as arms and drug trade, smuggling and illegal immigration. Moreover, the coast is vulnerable to attack by mercenaries and exile dissident groups. Several of the Indian Ocean island and Caribbean States have been subject to mercenary attack in recent years. In consequence, for example the islands belonging to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have established, together with Barbados, a defence treaty that provides, *inter alia*, for mutual assistance in areas such as prevention of smuggling, illegal immigration, protection of off-shore installations and threats to national security. Such defence arrangements, which are deemed imperative in view of the vulnerabilities deriving from island topography, constitute a major diversion of funds away from mainstream development.

F. Peculiar disabilities of archipelagic countries

23. The range of difficult problems derived from the physical composition and configuration is even wider and more accentuated in the case of archipelagic countries:

- Remoteness or geographical dispersion occurs not only in relation to other countries but within the archipelago itself. For example, distance to be travelled within some archipelagic countries may represent an even greater remoteness in terms of travel time and frequency than that between the capital and neighbouring countries;

- A large proportion of revenue is required to finance and maintain minimum social and economic infrastructure which, because of the small population, has very high per capita costs;
- Development plans have to be conceived in terms of archipelagic circumstances; for example, (a) growth poles have to be developed to counteract the process of centralization, even when there is little economic justification; (b) land fragmentation and uncertainty in water supply restrict even basic industrial development and internal distances diminish the market for final goods and services; and (c) proposals for food self-sufficiency have often little relevance because of tiny land areas in widely dispersed islands with a rapidly growing population putting pressure on land for housing and other facilities (for example in Funafuti, Tuvalu, there is little agricultural land available for increased production, which leads to demand for food imports);
- With significant distances between islands and the lack of adequate transport and regular communication links problems occur in maintaining national integration;
- Remote outer islands may develop into way-stations for illegal operations (drug and arms trade); with limited security infrastructure small archipelagic island countries cannot prevent such incursions; and,
- In the Pacific Ocean region nuclear testing and dumping of nuclear waste are carried out without control or consent by the affected archipelagic country.

G. Tourism and its impact on cultural heritage

24. A remote and rather isolated location may also contribute to diminishing some of the negative aspects of insularity by allowing the promotion of lucrative tourist industry. However, near total dependence on a tourist industry with an annual intake of tourists exceeding many times the population of the recipient country, and the consequent unplanned inculcation of foreign tastes and lifestyles, has in many instances led to the erosion of institutions and traditional values, and subsequent denial to the IDCs of the possibility of selecting other and possibly more sustainable developmental options.

25. While the tourist industry on which many small IDCs are increasingly dependent has proved to be remarkably resistant to economic change in the developed countries, it may prove vulnerable to climatic changes such as high frequency in hurricanes or unseasonable weather, leading to the search for new resorts. Thus some diversification away from tourism should be encouraged with support from the public sector.

II. ACQUIRED DISABILITIES

A. Weak inter-island economic links

26. Isolation within a region among similar island countries derives from the period of colonization which began more than five centuries ago. Islands were integrated linguistically, culturally and economically into the systems of the colonial power and were developed as plantation economies geared exclusively to the production of a few products for the overseas markets. These links persist, despite the achievement of independence by a majority of IDCs. While the strong affiliation with the colonial powers' culture has not been without benefits, it has led in practice to the isolation of such IDCs from regional neighbours, including other island countries. Such isolation indeed constitutes an acquired additional disability which minimizes the benefits that would otherwise accrue from stronger natural economic links with the countries in their respective regions. This constellation is not intrinsic to the structural weaknesses of the island economies but a dimension of the colonial past.

27. This situation is clearly visible in the Caribbean. Language, culture, institutional pattern, and economic ties, have conditioned Caribbean countries to looking to the North for markets, sources of assistance and for the social and economic models rather than to other neighbouring countries. Existing trade and economic links and the infrastructure of transport and communications which reflect the pattern of economic rule thus serve as barriers to the expansion of trade within the region.

28. It is now generally agreed that the situation is somewhat improving through such schemes as the Lomé Convention (with EEC), the Caribbean Basin Initiative (with the United States of America) and the CARIBCAN (with Canada), the steps towards the necessary structural transformation of the Caribbean IDCs must include economic co-operation with other developing countries in the region. However, such economic co-operation which must include a political dimension is now significantly impeded by the acquired differences amongst IDCs which persist from the colonial past.

B. Limited ability to exploit marine resources

29. In establishing the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) island developing countries, and in particular the small ones, have in theory been provided with the potential to diversify their developmental options. In practice, however, immediate prospects for development are gloomy and at best very limited, although many small IDCs have acquired very large EEZs under the new Law of the Sea which guarantees for each coastal State sovereign access over all marine resources (living, mineral and energy) found within its defined EEZ.

30. Marine resources are not distributed evenly around the world, and as a result the size of a nation's EEZ is an unsatisfactory measure of the resource potential. For example, fishery resources are concentrated where the productivity of the oceans is high. Productivity is highest in areas where rivers carry nutrient-rich waters from large land masses, over shallow continental shelves and submarine banks, and in areas where the upwelling of colder deep water brings supplies of nutrients for carnivorous fish to the surface. While great variation exists among small IDCs, the waters that surround them are often among the least productive in the world. This is in

particular true for the majority of IDCs in the Caribbean and Central Pacific. Moreover, there are good and rich fishing grounds mainly in the deep waters, which makes exploitation difficult considering the meagre human and infrastructural resources available to IDCs. Similar are the constraints for the exploitation of non-living resources.

31. It can therefore be argued that the immediate result of the acquisition of vast EEZs has been to add to the IDCs disabilities in a number of ways:

- Efforts to demarcate the EEZs have led to boundary disputes, and in the case of some archipelagic IDCs application of demarcation criteria has proven so difficult that ratification of the Convention had to be deferred;
- Island security has weakened in the absence of the capacity to manage and protect the resource against destructive and illegal fishing practices; and,
- Control over vast areas of ocean which may contain valuable resources appears to be pushing islands into centre stage in the struggle for the control of such spaces, including strategic waterways.

These problems in effect constitute a new acquired challenge, which IDCs left on their own can hardly effectively meet.

C. Vulnerability to global hazards

32. There are a number of global developments which during recent years have posed a serious threat to the viability of IDCs. The effects of global warming, problems of waste disposal and the growing practice of dumping, threaten fundamentally the welfare of the entire human community. This threat is, however, remarkably more fierce in the case of small and remote IDCs because of their in-built structural weaknesses and location. It is an added burden to the development efforts of the IDCs which they have to bear.

33. With the disposal of toxic and non-bio-degradable wastes posing rapidly mounting problems for the countries of high industrialization, small and remote islands are being seduced into providing dumping grounds. In the case of archipelagos, nuclear testing and oceanic dumping, because of the factor of wide dispersion, have devastating effects leading to the destruction of beaches and life-support systems. Indeed, while there is legitimate international concern with the maintenance of such sectors of mankind's heritage as the Amazon forests, little attention is given to the destruction by the incidental risks of industrial growth such as oil spills and ships' discharges.

34. Furthermore, in a global context still characterized by military competition, island developing countries are likewise enmeshed in situations of hazard which derive from their involvement in strategic networks as bases or communications links. While such utilization has provided benefits it has constrained choice in development strategy and has on occasion thwarted self-determination. Finally, islands once played a key role as the staging areas during the period of imperial expansion. At present because of the openness which derives from their physical layout and their location, some island countries are solicited to play the role of way-stations in the global network for drug trafficking.

III. HUMAN RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS AND INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES

A. Scarcity of manpower

35. IDCs experience a number of serious human, administrative and institutional problems. This is mostly related to small populations and national income; the severity of these problems is more strongly felt in archipelagic and smaller IDCs. Even in the largest IDCs, Indonesia and the Philippines, there are special difficulties in administering dispersed, culturally distinct and sparsely-populated islands.

36. The shortage of skilled personnel, and in particular the scarcity of high- and middle-level manpower, in public administration affect negatively the process of development planning both at the formulation and implementation level. Because of this shortage of skilled personnel in some IDCs basic data on vital statistics are inadequate, socio-economic statistics and national accounts data are non-existent. As a result major decisions on developmental options are made on estimates rather than on sound data. In regard to public administration and development planning the lack of adequately-skilled human resources is without exception the most critical and urgent problem. This situation is often compounded by migration and inadequate institutions.

B. Migration

37. Migration, both rural-urban and international, is invariably selective and always results in the loss of the more energetic, skilled and innovative individuals. Movement of people within islands, between islands and from islands to developed countries has intensified in volume, increased in distance and become more complex in pattern and purpose. International migration has become the major regulator of demographic change in most IDCs. With the development of modern modes of transport, the opportunities for mobility have increased and long-distance migration has now become more general as compared to short-distance and seasonal migration of the past.

38. Most migrants move in order to secure wage employment when suitable opportunities are not available locally. Economic and social differences, between the IDCs and developed countries and between remote islands and urban centres, have an important role to play in influencing migration, as expectations rise and relative deprivation becomes more accentuated. Especially in smaller IDCs, such as Kiribati and Tuvalu, prospects for economic growth are extremely limited, hence pressures for increased overseas employment are likely to increase. In order to avoid unmanageable unemployment problems, several Governments in small IDCs prepare their surplus labour for employment abroad (Marine Training School in Tuvalu and Kiribati; Barbados is granting financial assistance to emigrants; other Caribbean Governments have launched the Canada-Caribbean Farm Worker's Programme).

39. International migration has mainly been advantageous to the individuals and their families and has been both an advantage and disadvantage to the IDCs as States. On the negative side is the loss of able individuals which constitutes a handicap to the development of many IDCs. However, on the positive side, emigration is compensated by a flow of remittances and a significant reduction in unemployment. In many IDCs remittances are the largest single source of foreign exchange, greater than exports or aid. As to

its use, evidence suggests that insignificant amounts are directly invested in the islands' development, and that most of it is used for everyday consumption needs or in conspicuous consumption, especially of food and housing. Only insignificant proportions are invested in agriculture, mainly relating to land purchases.

C. Institutional weaknesses

40. Many IDCs have gained independence during the last 20 years, and the organizational structure and staffing of the public sector, therefore, often still reflects the colonial past. This means that the organizational structures in many instances are more suited to the administration of rules within a given framework than to the planning and management of socio-economic development of independent States. Examples of this heritage are: (i) communications, trade, educational systems, etc. closely linked to the former colonial power; (ii) lack of management capacity in respect of independent decision-making; (iii) lack of planning capacity; and (iv) statistical systems biased towards the production of trade statistics. Thus, many IDCs operate public sector administrations that are ill-equipped to handle modern development issues. This fact limits the practical solutions available to many problems.

41. The microcomputer environment has brought modern information technology within economic and practical reach of the smallest IDCs. Its use can improve the possibilities of creating user-friendly decision-support systems and can provide an effective and flexible means of processing data into information and presenting this information to the decision-maker; networked, the microcomputer becomes a tool of accessing remote data and a means of assembling data from different sources. Better utilization of resources and productivity improvements are the chief benefits of introducing microcomputers in under-staffed administrations. The most apparent examples are computer applications for payrolls, revenue collection, government accounts, project management and land and sea use systems.

42. Computerization efforts have already made some headway in the regional context. Six OAS member States are currently testing a computer and telecommunication-based regional emergency information system, which is part of the Natural Hazard Project in the Caribbean. It is intended to comprise a geo-referenced data base with information about natural resources, hazards, technical infrastructure, population, etc. in the participating countries to assist in the aftermath of natural disasters in locating expertise and other resources, and in setting priorities for relief efforts. This example of regional co-operation can overcome financial constraints caused by smallness in the individual IDC. Another example is the implementation by nine IDCs of an Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) prepared by UNCTAD which, when implemented, should lead to an average 20 per cent increase in customs revenues in the participating countries. The ASYCUDA system will further allow direct electronic communication of data on trade transactions between countries, and thereby greatly simplify the administrative procedures and paper work of international trade. In the Pacific a computer-based information system at the Forum Fisheries Agency in Honiara, Solomon Islands, makes fisheries licensing and monitoring in the vastly extended EEZs feasible. A similar project is now being designed in the Caribbean.

IV. PROPOSALS FOR A PROGRAMME OF CONCRETE ACTION

A. Measures at the national level

43. Despite the different circumstances of each IDC, the commonalities of their intrinsic and acquired disabilities and the thrust of action they call for are such as to propose certain critical areas of action by IDCs in general. Although the decisions which need to be taken are at the national level, financial and technical assistance will be required to ensure that they are conceived, formulated and implemented most effectively.

1. Development strategies

44. The strategy for coping with the specific vulnerabilities and disabilities which derive from smallness of the economy, insularity, remoteness and related factors should be based on the enhanced economic management which may be achieved through appropriate development planning. The need for the preparation of flexible planning documents should be emphasized. This can be accomplished by adopting a rolling national development planning concept where every year the programmes are carried forward by one year. This would permit flexibility and response to changing circumstances without abandoning a logically consistent and systematic macro-economic framework for development.

45. Development plans should explicitly identify the measures envisaged for coping with vulnerabilities peculiar to IDCs and should show their interrelationship to other projects and the diversion of efforts and resources required for meeting them. Considering the poor and often severely limited production base in IDCs, more emphasis should be given to diversification schemes of the productive economic sectors. Further, development plans should include chapters on natural disaster preparedness costs, coastal zone management, land and sea resource management, arrangements for recruitment of skilled nationals in public and private sector as a result of migration, coping with resource limitations, especially potable water, etc.

2. Human resource development

46. The development of human resources and of institutional infrastructure designed to provide professional, formal education and vocation-specific training programmes should receive high priority. This should include a review of the curricula of primary and secondary education and should provide, if necessary, for changes in line with anticipated development aspirations. For the public sector, short-term on-the-job-training courses with the help of software packages should be introduced to provide an adequate level of skill. Arrangements for recruiting skilled nationals working abroad should be designed to fill vacancies in the public and private sectors. Measures should be taken to encourage channelling of remittances through the banking system to the private sector to create for islanders economic opportunities.

3. Institution building

47. In order for IDCs to take charge of their economies' development, the decision-making capability within government administration needs to be strengthened. Efforts should be made to broaden the statistical data base to allow planning based on reliable data, and streamline the institutional infrastructure to gain better functionality.

48. Considering the serious shortages of skilled staff in the public sector steps should be taken to make use, on a broader basis, of computerized and user-friendly management tools. This would initially entail defining a suitable strategy for the transfer from manual to automated work procedures, including identification of training requirements, and a proposal for human resources development programme. Subsequently, decisions on development of key data bases will have to follow.

49. In nearly all IDCs there is a strong tendency for skilled labour to seek employment abroad where job opportunities and remunerations are better. This situation adds to the disadvantage of human resource constraint and limits the options for selecting more efficient types of technology. On the other hand, many IDCs realize that new technology often represents some of the more promising prospects for creating new development opportunities. In particular, the use of modern technology, especially the potential of microcomputers, is spreading into all IDCs and its technology is seen as a natural and necessary tool in overall development. Viewed in a broader context the use of microcomputers by planners in the public sector can assist in addressing fundamental development planning and management issues.

50. It is evident that the use of microcomputers can facilitate the expansion of development options through access to relevant information:

- Computerized data bases can drastically expand the information available to development planners, and thus assist in identifying development opportunities;
- Access to remote data bases via telecommunications can provide information about trade opportunities, and scientific and technological developments;
- Computer modelling can enhance the analytical capacity of planners, making realistic evaluation of more options feasible and more accurate; and,
- Computer based systems, such as a Debt Management and Financial Analysis System, and Aid Co-ordination Systems, can assist development planners in making better economic decisions.

51. In many IDCs the development of the service sector is considered the key component for economic growth with tourism, meteorological stations, off-shore medical schools, satellite tracking, leasing of fishing rights in EEZs, data processing, servicing of aircraft, etc. being the most prominent examples. Generally, services have a much higher information content, and thus require better information processing and communication facilities than traditional production industry, such as agriculture. The use of information technology, therefore, is a sine qua non for developing viable new services. In this connection modern information technology can reduce the inherent disabilities of remoteness that characterizes many IDCs and allow the development of new "remote" service industries.

52. Computerization and telecommunications can facilitate the monitoring of technological developments and assist the public sector in identifying and evaluating the potential of those developments in the local context. Information technology can also play an important role as a tool in technology transfer. Computerized documentation services have, supported by telecommunications, made access to up-to-date scientific and technical literature much easier. Such services provide the means for continuous monitoring of technological developments in selected areas. Project data banks of international organizations constitute another source of information on experiences that might be relevant in the environment of a particular island developing country.

53. Access to information does not in itself solve the problem of identifying relevant technological developments. Scientific and technical expertise is needed to review the information and evaluate the practical potential of the developments in the local environment, and to carry out detailed feasibility studies. Therefore, to support technological developments the main users of scientific and technical documentation will be the regional organizations such as the South Pacific Economic Commission (SPEC), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and the Caribbean Academy of Sciences, that can support secretariats with high-level professional expertise.

54. While identification of relevant technologies is often the relatively easy part the actual transfer of a particular technology and its local support, acceptance and maintenance is by far more complicated. Technical assistance in the form of expatriate experts stationed in the recipient IDC would be one traditional approach to achieve the task of transferring practical know-how and experience about the use of the technology. This method has often only had limited success. The application of information technology in the form of expert systems, however, holds prospects for changing this situation through promising breakthroughs in software development. The so-called expert-system shells make it possible to encapsulate human expertise and know-how in a computer system, and thereby make this expertise and know-how available for use by non-experts. It is the possibility of storing human expert know-how for future use which points to the potentially significant role of expert systems in technology transfer to the IDCs.

55. Undoubtedly, computerization of the public sector will help to alleviate some pressure on the human resource situation in the short-term, but it will by no means be the ultimate solution in overcoming the lack of trained local staff. One of the issues that needs to be reviewed and assessed is the phenomenon of migration.

4. Transport and communications

56. Development of IDCs rests critically on the quality and cost of their transport and physical infrastructures, particularly those which link them with the rest of the world: transportation facilities (air and sea), and utilities (power and water). Projects in these areas in IDCs, and more so in small IDCs, need to be accorded highest priority. In the area of telecommunications serving IDCs there is an urgent need to develop facilities that have an international impact such as satellites. Studies concerning the types and combinations of air and sea transport services and telecommunications best suited to their needs in the light of changing circumstances should be carried out on a priority basis.

57. IDCs should make domestic arrangements in their negotiations with donors to ensure that there is, as far as possible, a high degree of technical conformity in the types of ships and equipment provided in order to minimize spare holdings and reduce repair and recurrent costs. Consideration should also be given to a wider use of multi-purpose vessels (fishing and transport). IDCs should further encourage donors to support local financial institutions in order to enable them to finance the acquisition of ships over a long period when and where ships come available on the market.

58. Many small vessels require to be upgraded in respect of their safety equipment. Several islands' main ports are constrained by severe congestion. To that end additional efforts should be undertaken locally to improve efficiency. While technological advancement can undoubtedly improve the development of transport feeder services, it is evident that in many IDCs there are areas to improve the performance of existing fleets through better organization, more rational routing of vessels, and the provision of simple jetties and cargo handling equipment to allow quicker turn-around of ships. In this connection, there is, therefore, an urgent need to provide training in several areas such as the proper use of sail with engines, commercial procedures in the small ship sector, ship safety, surveying and operation, and management of small ships, specifically for the inter-island sector.

59. Although the freight carrying role in many cases is limited by the size of aircraft that can be used, particularly for the small IDCs, there is evidently still scope for expansion in airfreighting. The use of floatplanes may be indicated for islands where shortage of land or topographical features preclude the building of airfields, although such aircraft are costly to operate. Where marine conditions are satisfactory, hydrofoils can offer a practical alternative to the use of aircraft.

5. Exploitation of marine resources

60. It is generally agreed that the more effective use of the Exclusive Economic Zone could play a key role in enlarging the basis for greater self-reliance and sustainable development. Governments of the small IDCs especially should identify specific opportunities for using marine resources. This should include exploitation of seaweed and other marine algae potentials for food, fuel, animal feed, fertilizers and mulch. Also more emphasis should be given to the promotion of artisanal fisheries, especially the contribution they are able to make to improvements in nutrition. Governments should prepare sea-use maps comparable to land-use maps which should present data on sea-capability, coastal erosion sites, and pollution-prone environments including sea-area zoning.

6. Environment

61. Given the fragile environment of islands, environmental management is an area that needs special attention. Emphasis should be given to coastal zone management, protection of water lenses, monitoring of sea level rise, reforestation, and the protection of unique species which are threatened with extinction. Environmental sustainability should be a major criterion in all development projects, and there is a critical need to sensitize decision-makers in the public and private sectors to the contribution of

environmental management to economic development. Projects for the preservation of the eco-systems, including habitat conservation and restoration, should be considered. Environmental awareness studies should become part of the curriculum at the primary school level.

7. Disaster preparedness

62. In particular small- and low-lying IDCs should prepare better to cope with natural disasters as the effects on these countries have proven to be devastating. This should include the assessment of mitigation measures when preparing investment projects with specific relevance to cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons) and sea level rise. IDCs should also, where practicable, invest more resources in diversified agricultural development. In this regard improved extension services for food crops, irrigation and research capability should be provided.

8. Migration

63. An effort should be made to assess the impact of socio-economic costs on the development efforts caused by migration of skilled manpower. Schemes along the lines of the UNDP TOKTEN arrangement should be considered to attract skilled manpower working overseas.

B. Regional co-operative arrangements

64. Regional co-operation and integration involving IDCs should help address the problems of smallness and insularity in a more efficient manner. By combining the human, financial and physical resources of several islands, a wider operating environment for high-level skills and a larger market for tradeable commodities and services will be created. This will lead to scale economies and joint production. Regional co-operation can also assist in reducing the intrinsic vulnerabilities of the islands as a whole, reduce unit costs of providing certain infrastructure, economic and social services and increase the effectiveness of IDCs in international organizations.

65. Existing regional institutions should become the main force in proposing, designing and implementing of regional initiatives. In the past a number of such regional approaches both in the Caribbean as well as in the Pacific have been launched; the experience, however, has been that implementation generally has been difficult and the results have been modest. Some of the possible areas for enhanced regional co-operation would be in the area of trade, entrepreneurship, natural disaster preparedness, global warming and sea-level rise, industrial development, information technology and brain drain reversing programmes.

66. More attention could be given to assistance in policy-making regarding the deregulation of national domestic shipping, vis-à-vis possible regional integration with new potentials for the wider use of regional feeder vessels. There are considerable requirements for improvement of the accuracy of ship and cargo data acquisition, and the storage and retrieval of data by computer on a national and regional basis to assist in policy making, amongst other things.

67. With regard to safety, most places still have requirements for inter-island improvements in navigational aids, and their maintenance. There is a continued requirement for regional harmonization of regulations. Furthermore, many small vessels require to be fitted with safety equipment.
68. There is a need to assess air/sea relationships in inter-island linkages, with a view to the right integration of tasks and modal split, and the use of suitable aircraft on a wider inter-territorial basis.
69. In the area of trade and entrepreneurship individual regional organizations should aim to provide a supporting framework to facilitate private investment and initiative. Tonga's penetration of the Japanese market with a line of vegetables and the success by some Caribbean countries in providing management distribution services for United States companies are examples of the potential of private initiative.
70. The frequency of natural disasters dictates the imperative need for a regional approach to disaster preparedness including risk assessment, mitigation measures, disaster insurance, relief and rehabilitation. There are some partially functioning mechanisms in place both in the Caribbean and the Pacific (Disaster Relief Fund and the Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Fund) but, in order to make these funds effective, assistance is required on a much larger scale. Especially areas such as training, monitoring and prediction, the establishment of a communications network and the promotion of public awareness need to be strengthened.
71. In the light of the scientific consensus regarding the likelihood of global warming and the threat of sea level rise, and its effects on small IDCs, regional organizations in the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean should monitor the situation and develop a programme of action for co-operation and exchange of information on strategies and policies on the concerned issues.
72. Intensified regional co-operation could provide the basis for a strategy to lessen economic vulnerability which would not be implementable at the country level. Elements of such strategies should include assistance in the identification of useable technology and new possibilities in export products, market explorations and negotiations.
73. With the rapid advance in computer and information technology IDCs can more and more benefit from information systems, statistical data bases and specialized software packages prepared by regional organizations. Specialized regional organizations should make arrangements for IDCs in their respective region to have access to these institutions' data bases by telecommunications or by providing down-loading facilities by which computerized data can be extracted for use on a local microcomputer. It will further be important that regional institutions make provisions within their own organization to shift their emphasis on developing regional information systems that are of importance to the end users in the administrations of the IDCs. With regard to technical assistance, especially in respect of advisory services, a change from assisting in solving project-specific problems towards supporting structural and sectoral problems should occur.

74. In reversing the severe brain drain effects a regional approach for the exchange and promotion of skilled manpower between the IDCs should be developed to assure that skills remain in the region. Regional organizations should prepare an inventory of skills and within the larger migrant communities of the receiving countries which could form the basis for an interregional scheme of technical assistance.

C. International measures

1. Financial and technical assistance

75. Most if not all IDCs benefit from or are eligible for general policy approaches or concessional schemes in the areas of finance and trade intended to provide international support for the development efforts of the developing countries or for certain categories among them (for example, the least developed countries, the sub-Saharan countries and the African, Caribbean and the Pacific developing countries). Nevertheless, given the limited prospects for resource based development, there is a valid case for the international community to recognize the special characteristics of IDCs, in particular of some smaller and disadvantaged IDCs, and to target these countries for special support measures adapted to their objective conditions.

76. Assistance to IDCs with relatively low per capita income should as a general rule be provided as grants. Loans should be on highly concessional terms. Aid provided to IDCs should to the extent possible be on an untied basis. The particular types of assistance may vary from island to island, but special priority should be given as appropriate, to assistance forms such as commodity aid, programme and sectoral assistance, balance of payments, budgetary and recurrent cost support. Sector and general import programmes would cover the urgent need to expand imports both for development and to help meet the minimum human needs. Given the accentuated proneness to disasters, assistance should be provided not only for productive investment and investment in social infrastructure (*inter alia*, education and health) to meet social requirements within the framework of suitable national developments policies, but also for disaster relief.

77. Recognizing the relatively weak institutional infrastructure and the scarcity of skilled personnel, international support should favour and give priority to the development of information systems in IDCs. It should further be recognized that information technology-related projects are institution building and, therefore, with a relative longer timeframe.

78. Because of their intrinsic disabilities and their precarious exposure to a number of global hazards such as global warming, waste disposal, nuclear testing, and drug trafficking, it is imperative that the international community considers seriously, as part of its responsibility, the provision of expanded assistance to IDCs, which find themselves now as the new "front line States" in this range of global problems.

79. Donors should improve co-ordination among themselves in order to guarantee that a concerted effort is made to assist IDCs with limited administrative capacity. Regional donor meetings under the auspices of the Regional Resident Representative of the UNDP should be held periodically to enhance aid co-ordination mechanisms.

2. Access to markets

80. Given the export-orientation of IDCs, the availability of market access for their exports is of vital importance. Favourable trade conditions, as already provided to IDCs under such arrangements as the Lomé Conventions, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement and CARIBCAN, should be improved to take into account the special needs of small IDCs. Other market access schemes with larger economies should be envisaged.

81. In general, small IDCs with a weak industrial base should be freed from all limitations under the generalized system of preferences, and given exemption from all organized marketing arrangements and voluntary export restraints. Given their limited possibilities of generating local value-added, rules of origin criteria should be flexibly defined for the smallest and most poorly endowed countries among them to include a relatively higher proportion of third country inputs in the manufacture of their exports and by instituting a system of derogations from rules considered restrictive for sufficiently long periods of time to establish production and export markets.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolutions 3338 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974; 32/185 of 19 December 1977; 34/205 of 19 December 1979; 35/61 of 5 December 1980; 37/206 of 20 December 1982; 39/212 of 18 December 1984; 41/163 of 5 December 1986; and Conference resolutions 65 (III) of 19 May 1972, 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 111 (V) of 3 June 1979, 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2/ See in particular: "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries. Issues for consideration" (TD/242), 1979; "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries", (TD/279-Part II), 1983; "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", (A/41/495), 1986; "Specific problems and special needs of island developing countries", report by the Secretary-General (A/43/513), Specific problems of island developing countries, Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries, (UNCTAD/ST/LDC/9); "Inter-island and feeder transport services for developing countries", (TD/B/AC.24/2), 1978; "Report of the Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-island Services by Air or Sea for Island Developing Countries", (TD/B/687-TD/B/AC.24/1), 1978.

3/ See TD/B/AC.46/3 and Addenda.

4/ UNCTAD has played a leading role in the discussion of the various issues in this regard, see hereto in particular "Report of the Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-island Services by Air or Sea for Island Developing Countries", (TD/B/687-TD/B/AC.24/1), Geneva, 1978.

5/ See here "Specific problems and needs of island developing countries", report by the Secretary-General, A/43/513, 1988, p. 8.

Annex
BASIC DATA ON ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Table 1
Island developing countries: Geographic/demographic data

Country or territory	Population (000) 1988	Land area (km ²)	Density (inhabi- tants per km ²) 1988	Exclusive economic zone (000 km ²)	Maximum length a/ (km)	Dispersion factor b/ "degree of isolation" M/person 1988	Population growth rate (%) 1980-1988
A. States members of the United Nations							
(i) Population 1 million or over							
Indonesia	174,951	1,904,569	92	..	5,295	0.03	1.9
Philippines	59,456	300,000	198	..	1,800	0.03	2.6
Sri Lanka	16,779	65,610	256	..	450	0.03	1.6
Madagascar	11,238	587,041	19	..	1,598	0.14	3.1
Cuba	10,154	110,861	92	..	1,250	0.12	0.5
Dominican Republic	6,867	48,734	141	..	390	0.04	2.4
Haiti	6,271	27,750	226	..	320	0.06	1.9
Papua New Guinea	3,804	462,840	8	..	1,875	0.49	2.6
Singapore	2,645	618	4,280	..	40	0.02	1.1
Jamaica	2,446	10,990	223	..	235	0.10	1.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,243	5,130	242	77	210	0.17	1.6
Mauritius	1,077	2,040	528	1,183	1,255	1.17	1.5
(ii) Population less than 1 million							
Fiji	727	18,274	40	1,135	1,080	1.49	1.8
Cyprus	687	9,251	74	99	225	0.33	1.1
Comoros	489	2,235	219	..	175	0.36	3.2
Bahrain	481	678	709	..	60	0.12	4.2
Cape Verde	359	4,033	89	..	323	0.90	2.5
Malta	347	316	1,098	66	50	0.14	-0.6
Solomon Islands	304	28,896	11	1,116	1,450	4.77	3.8
Barbados	257	430	598	167	34	0.13	0.4
Bahamas	253	13,878	18	759	869	3.43	1.5
Brunei	249	5,765	43	..	150	0.60	3.8
Maldives	199	298	668	959	848	4.26	3.0
Samoa	167	2,831	59	96	165	0.99	0.9
Vanuatu	143	12,189	12	857	720	5.03	2.5
Saint Lucia	133	622	214	68	50	0.38	1.5
Sao Tome and Principe	116	964	120	..	220	1.90	2.7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	108	388	278	68	92	0.85	1.1
Grenada	100	344	291	27	76	0.76	1.0
Antigua and Barbuda	84	440	191	..	115	1.37	1.4
Dominica	79	751	105	20	47	0.59	1.0
Seychelles	67	280	239	1,349	1,220	18.21	0.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	48	261	184	68	43	0.90	0.8
B. Others (Population less than 1 million)							
Netherlands Antilles (excl. Aruba)	188	809	235	..	907 e/	4.82 e/	1.1
Trust Territory of the Pacific Isl.	180	1,792	100	..	..	..	..
Fed. States of Micronesia	101	703	144	..	2,800	27.72	3.6
Marshall Islands	42	171	246	..	1,300	30.95	4.5
Northern Marianas	22	477	46	..	690	31.35	3.1
Palau	15	441	34	..	690	46.00	2.5
Guam	119	541	220	..	48	0.40	1.5
Tonga	116	750	155	596	780	6.72	2.3
U.S. Virgin Islands	110	342	322	..	83	0.75	1.5
Kiribati	69	778	95	3,550	4,500	65.60	2.0
Aruba	66	193	339	..	31	0.47	0.1
Bermuda	57	53	1,075	422	25	0.44	0.7
Cayman Islands	21	259	81	124	182	8.67	2.7
Cook Islands	20	236	85	1,830	1,450	72.50	1.3
British Virgin Islands	13	153	85	288	60	4.48	1.0
Montserrat	12	102	118	34	18	1.50	0.4
Tuvalu	9	24	375	857	680	90.00	1.3
Nauru	8	21	381	431	5	0.63	0.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	8	430	19	342	140	16.67	1.6
Anguilla	7	96	73	17	25	3.57	0.2 d/
Niue	3	259	12	390	20	6.67	-1.2
Tokelau	2	12	167	290	179	99.44	2.3
All island developing countries	303,335	3,636,098	83	..	..	..	2.0
Small island developing countries g/	6,404	109,915	58	..	..	..	1.9
Least developed countries	412,819	15,908,496	26	..	..	..	2.4
All developing countries	2,697,501	66,144,280	41	..	..	..	2.3

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on data from the United Nations, World Population Prospect 1988; ESCAP, and other international and national sources.

a/ Distance in a straight line between the extreme points of the country.

b/ The distance between the inhabitants if all were distributed in a straight line along the longest dimension of the country. This is a simple indicator of the difficulties of communication among the inhabitants.

g/ Including Aruba. d/ 1983-1988 e/ Small island developing countries with population less than 1 million.

Table 2
Island developing countries: Social indicators

Country or Territory	Average life expectancy at birth (years)			% of births attended by trained health personnel	% of population with access to safe water	Average daily calorie intake per capita	Primary school enrolment ratio (% of relevant age group)		
	M	F	T				M	F	T
	1985-1990 a/			1987 or b/	1988 or b/	1984-1986	1986 or b/		
A. States members of the United Nations									
<u>Population 1 million or over</u>									
Cuba	72	76	74	99	..	3107	108/	101	105
Dominican Republic	63	67	65	65	50	2464	131	135	133
Haiti	53	55	55	40	42	1902	93	72	70
Indonesia	54	57	56	49	47	2513	121	116	118
Jamaica	71	77	74	79	72	2581	106	107	106
Madagascar	52	55	54	30	31	2413	125	118	121
Mauritius	63	70	67	89	99	2736	105	106	106
Papua New Guinea	53	55	54	31	35	2205	47	37	42
Philippines	62	65	63	95	85	2353	107	106	106
Singapore	70	76	73	100	100	2854	118	113	115
Sri Lanka	68	72	70	85	50	2436	104	102	103
Trinidad and Tobago	68	73	70	95	96	3058	93	96	95
<u>Population less than 1 million</u>									
Antigua and Barbuda	69	72	71	86	..	2089	..	..	115
Bahamas	67	71	69	100	..	2699	..	..	60
Bahrain	69	73	71	97	..	..	111	110	111
Barbados	71	76	74	98	..	3181	113	108	110
Brunei	70	73	72	91	..	2850	..	..	63
Cape Verde	59	63	61	..	66	2729	112	105	108
Comoros	50	54	52	24	..	2110	90	70	80
Cyprus	73	78	76	98	100	3529	99	100	99
Dominica	68	74	71	96	..	2649	..	..	90
Fiji	68	72	70	98	..	2901	..	..	129
Grenada	64	67	66	81	..	2408	..	..	100
Maldives	..	..	..	..	43	2042	..	..	..
Malta	72	76	74	98	100	2878	99	95	97
Saint Kitts and Nevis	68	72	70	..	..	2349	..	..	76
Saint Lucia	68	73	70	..	..	2499	..	..	87
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	68	71	69	..	..	2776	..	..	81
Samoa	63	65	64	95	73	2462	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	86	41	2386	..	..	..
Seychelles	66	74	70	99	97	2261	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	66	75	63	2163	..	..	60
Vanuatu	..	..	..	86	71	2344	..	..	..
B. Others (population less than 1 million)									
Anguilla	69	72	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aruba	72	77	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	71	77	74	..	..	2545	..	..	62
British Virgin Islands	69	72	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	64	70	67	100	80	..	..	..	98
Guam	70	75	72	..	100	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	2936	..	..	..
Montserrat	69	72	71	..	..	..	..	..	100
Nauru	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	96
Netherlands Antilles (ex. Aruba)	71	76	73	..	..	2925	..	..	74
Niue	63	67	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	63	67	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	61	65	63	93	100	2942	..	..	53
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	59	62	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	69	72	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S. Virgin Islands	67	71	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>All island developing countries</u>	58	61	60	63 d/	56 d/	2488 d/	114 g/	110 g/	112 g/
<u>Small island developing countries c/</u>	66	70	68	89 d/	77 d/	2738 d/	..	..	92 g/
<u>Least developed countries</u>	48	50	49	21 d/	41 d/	2048	65	44	55
<u>All developing countries</u>	57	60	59	47 d/	70 d/	2404	96	78	87

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects 1988; WHO Global Strategy For Health For All Monitoring 1988-1989; FAO, Production Yearbook 1987 and UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook 1988.

g/ Projections. h/ Latest year available. g/ Small island developing countries with population less than 1 million.
d/ Average of countries for which data are available. g/ Unweighted average.

Table 3
Island developing countries: Economic indicators

Country or territory	GNP (at market prices)			Sectoral distribution of GDP (per cent)		
	Total (million of dollars)	Per capita (dollars)	Annual growth rate of per capita (%)	Agriculture	Industry	Service
	1987	1987	1980-1987	1987	1987	1987
A. States members of the United Nations						
<u>Population of 1 million or over</u>						
Cuba	11,780 a/	1,160 a/	..	11 a/	47 a/	42 a/
Dominican Republic	4,930	730	-1.4	17 a/	30 a/	53 a/
Haiti	2,221	360	-2.1	..	..	..
Indonesia	76,766	450	1.9	26	33	41
Jamaica	2,256	960	-2.5	6	41	53
Madagascar	2,172	200	-4.0	43	16	42
Mauritius	1,524	1,470	4.4	15	32	53
Papua New Guinea	2,555	730	-0.1	34 a/	26 a/	40 a/
Philippines	34,638	590	-3.3	24	33	43
Singapore	20,717	7,940	5.6	1	38	62
Sri Lanka	6,560	400	2.2	27	27	46
Trinidad and Tobago	5,130	4,220	-5.4	4	39	57
<u>Population less than 1 million</u>						
Antigua and Barbuda	211	2,570	3.9	5 c/	14 c/	81 c/
Bahamas	2,488	10,320	2.8	..	..	..
Bahrain	3,670 a/	8,530 a/	-2.1 b/	1 d/	38 d/	61 d/
Barbados	1,358	5,330	0.4	6 a/	17 a/	77 a/
Brunei	3,751 a/	15,390 a/	-5.1 b/	1 d/	69 d/	30 d/
Cape Verde	170	500	1.2	21 a/	29 a/	50 a/
Comoros	160	380	0.1	42 a/	14 a/	44 a/
Cyprus	3,532	5,210	4.9	7 a/	28 a/	65 a/
Dominica	115	1,440	3.0	24 d/	17 d/	59 d/
Fiji	1,091	1,510	-2.6	19 a/	21 a/	60 a/
Grenada	134	1,340	3.0	..	..	..
Maldives	58	300	3.3	29 c/	14 c/	57 c/
Malta	1,444	4,010	1.8	4 a/	37 a/	59 a/
Saint Kitts and Nevis	80	1,700	0.8	12 d/	25 d/	63 d/
Saint Lucia	196	1,370	3.8	15 d/	20 d/	65 d/
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	121	1,070	4.5	10 d/	7 d/	83 d/
Samoa	93	560	2.7	34	13	53
Sao Tome and Principe	32	280	-5.8	27 a/	21 a/	52 a/
Seychelles	210	3,180	0.0	6 d/	19 d/	75 d/
Solomon Islands	123	420	2.6	..	..	..
Vanuatu	160 a/	1,160 a/	1.0 b/	34 a/	7 a/	59 a/
B. Others (Population less than 1 million)						
Anguilla	10 a/	880 a/	..	..	..	..
Aruba	410 a/	6,060 a/	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	1,143 a/	20,410 a/	-1.5 b/	..	..	..
British Virgin Islands	110 a/	7,640 a/	..	..	..	..
Cayman Islands	70 a/	3,330 a/	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	30 a/	1,450 a/	..	..	..	..
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	32	480	-0.4	27 d/	9 d/	64 d/
Montserrat	50 a/	3,750 a/	..	4 d/	18 d/	78 d/
Nauru	70 a/	8,750 a/	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles (ex Aruba)	1,220 a/	6,380 a/	4.2 b/	..	..	..
Niue	10 a/	1,670 a/	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	72	720	2.3	42 d/	9 d/	49 d/
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	160 a/	1,080 a/	-1.8 b/	..	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	10 a/	710 a/	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	11	..	..
U.S. Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>All island developing countries</u>	193,663	652	0.1	18 f/	25 f/	57 f/
<u>Small island developing countries a/</u>	22,304	3,614	-1.0	18 f/	21 f/	61 f/
<u>Least developed countries</u>	90,421	225	-1.1	44 a/	17 a/	39 a/
<u>All developing countries</u>	2,450,424	928	-0.4	15 a/	36 a/	49 a/

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1988, OECD, the World Bank and other international and national sources.

a/ 1986.

b/ 1980-1986.

c/ 1984.

d/ 1985.

e/ Small island developing countries with population less than 1 million.

f/ Unweighted average.

Table 4
Island developing countries: External data

Country or territory	Total exports of goods	Service credit		Private transfers net	Col.(2) as per cent of Col (1)		Col(2)+(4) as per cent of Col (1)		Imports as per cent of GNP	Exports concentration index	CIF/FOB Factors	Food as % of total imports
		of which travel			Col (1) Col (1)		Col (1) Col (1)					
		Total	\$ million		(\$ million)		(\$ million)					
1987	1987	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. States members of the United Nations population 1 million or over												
Cuba	722.1 b/	700.1 b/	506.5 b/	309.1 b/	97.0 b/	70.1 b/	139.8 b/	7612.0	..	0.733	..	12.0
Dominican Republic	203.7	118.6	92.7	57.6	56.2	45.5	86.6	351.0 d/	30.7	0.430	1.150	11.9
Haiti	17178.4	1607.3	803.0	86.6	9.4	4.7	9.9	12309.0	16.8	0.201	1.150	28.1
Indonesia	708.3	932.3	594.9	116.0	131.6	84.0	148.0	1238.0	54.9	0.483	1.120	7.2
Madagascar	330.8 b/	80.9 b/	4.7 b/	34.0 b/	24.5 b/	1.4 b/	34.7 b/	302.0	13.9	0.462	1.139	19.6
Mauritius	898.3	332.1	138.5	104.2	37.0	15.4	41.5	870.0	57.1	0.439	1.205	15.2
Papua New Guinea	1195.6	155.4	17.1	-104.2	13.0	1.4	4.3	1050.0 d/	41.1	0.656	1.148 b/	25.4
Philippines	5710.2	3492.6	459.0	355.6	61.2	8.0	67.4	6811.0	19.7	0.495	1.150	18.6
Singapore	27277.3	9970.9	2216.3	-177.2	36.6	8.1	35.9	32559.0 e/	157.2	0.282	1.067	10.3
Sri Lanka	1392.8	397.2	71.5	312.3	28.5	5.1	50.9	2029.0	30.9	0.252	1.060	8.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1399.7	241.9	93.6	-20.4	17.3	6.7	15.8	1219.0	23.8	0.393	1.111	17.7
										0.536	1.111	21.7
Population less than 1 million												
Antigua and Barbuda	24.7 b/	119.2 b/	113.5 b/	14.5 b/	482.6 b/	459.5 b/	541.3 b/	110.0	52.1	0.344	..	18.5
Bahamas	273.7	1393.0	1174.0	-17.8	509.0	428.9	502.4	2200.0	88.4	0.674	1.064	4.4
Bahrain	2361.1	828.7	93.6	-621.3	35.1	4.0	8.8	2613.0	71.2 g/	0.802	1.110	11.2
Barbados	244.4 b/	526.5 b/	336.7 b/	18.7 b/	215.4 b/	137.8 b/	223.1 b/	515.0	37.9	0.622	1.100	15.6
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730.0	20.4 g/	0.677	..	20.6
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.0	72.9	0.568	1.150	32.6
Comoros	11.6	16.2	2.7	0.9	139.7	23.3	147.4	60.0	37.5	0.780	..	22.2
Cyprus	566.5	1375.7	666.7	26.4	242.8	117.7	247.5	1484.0 f/	42.0	0.197	1.102	14.0
Dominica	46.5	11.8	11.3	6.8	25.4	24.3	40.0	53.0	46.1	0.598	..	25.6
Fiji	301.7	244.6	121.7	-20.8	81.1	40.3	74.2	379.0	34.7	0.683	1.136	18.8
Grenada	31.6	33.4	29.6	11.8	105.7	93.7	143.0	89.0	66.4	0.431	1.117	20.4
Maldives	35.3	73.8	39.2	-1.2	209.1	111.0	205.7	80.0	137.9	0.618	1.100	28.6
Malta	631.3	697.9	336.1	63.1	110.5	53.2	120.5	1138.0	78.8	0.338	1.111	13.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29.0 b/	30.5 b/	25.0 b/	7.3 b/	105.2 b/	86.2 b/	130.3 b/	55.0	68.8	..	..	23.3
Saint Lucia	52.0 c/	69.5 c/	43.7 c/	14.8 c/	133.7 c/	84.0 c/	162.1 c/	155.0	79.1	0.650	..	25.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	68.0 b/	19.7 b/	18.1 b/	10.2 b/	29.0 b/	26.6 b/	44.0 b/	80.0	66.1	0.508	..	30.6
Samoa	11.8	19.0	9.5	36.4	161.0	80.5	469.5	62.0	66.7	0.433	1.099	26.7
Sao Tome and Principe	9.9 b/	3.8 b/	1.2 b/	-0.8 b/	38.4 b/	12.1 b/	30.3 b/	17.0	53.1	0.698	..	36.3
Seychelles	8.0	147.5	66.9	-2.3	1843.8	896.3	1815.0	114.0	54.3	0.811	1.150	19.6
Solomon Islands	70.1 c/	17.7 c/	2.5 c/	-1.3 c/	25.2 c/	3.6 c/	23.4 c/	60.0	48.8	0.413	1.200	17.5
Vanuatu	8.8 b/	71.4 b/	14.3 b/	7.3 b/	811.4 b/	162.5 b/	894.3 b/	70.0	43.8 g/	0.726	1.140	25.3 g/

Table 4 (continued)

Country or territory	Total exports of goods	Service credit of which travel		Private Transfers net	Col.(2) Col (3) as per cent of Col (1)		Col (2)+(4) as per cent of Col (1)		Imports as per cent of GNP	Exports concentration index	CIF/FOB Factors	Food as % of total imports	
		Total			Col (1) Col (1)		Col (1) Col (1)						
		\$ million			1987 1987		1987 1987						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
B. Others (population less than 1 million)													
Anguilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582.0 d/	50.9 g/	0.585	..	20.0
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.428	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.377	..	..
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	1.8 b/	14.3 b/	0.7 b/	..	-1.3 b/	794.4 b/	38.9 b/	722.2 b/	300.0	44.8 g/	0.728	..	27.4
Monserrat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	46.9	0.912	..	32.6
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles (incl. Aruba)	77.2	1007.2	277.2	..	-62.2	1304.7	359.1	1224.1	2100.0	172.1 g/	0.978	1.120	18.7
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.963	..	4.1
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.594	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.729	..	..
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	5.8	24.4	9.4	..	23.4	420.7	162.1	824.1	50.0	69.4	0.433	1.090	28.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S. Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.350	..	..
All island developing countries	61888.0	24775.1	8391.4	522.2	40.0	13.6	40.9	81707.0	40.0	..	..	..	9.0
Small island developing countries b/	4870.8	6745.8	3393.6	-487.9	138.5	69.7	128.5	13245.0	59.7	..	..	..	9.6
Least developed countries	9136.0	3409.0	610.0	2644.0	37.3	6.7	66.3	18547.0	21.1	..	..	..	20.4
All developing countries	519932.0	149600.0	33544.0	11304.0	28.8	6.5	30.9	482300.0	20.5	..	..	..	10.7

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculation: based on UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics 1988 and other international and national sources.

a/ 1986 or latest year available.

b/ 1986.

c/ 1985.

d/ Imports f.o.b.

e/ Including transshipments to and from Peninsular Malaysia.

f/ Excluding NAIFI imports.

g/ As percent of GNP in 1986.

h/ Small island developing countries with population less than 1 million.

Table 5

Island developing countries: Official development assistance;
total, per capita and total as percentage of GNP, 1987

Country or territory	ODA from all sources a/ (net disbursements)		
	Total (million of dollars)	Per capita (dollars)	Total as per cent of GNP
A. States members of the United Nations			
<u>Population 1 million or over</u>			
Cuba	875.8 ϵ /	85.5	7.4 d /
Dominican Republic	129.5	19.0	2.6
Haiti	217.9	35.4	9.8
Indonesia	1,245.2	7.2	1.6
Jamaica	169.2	70.2	7.5
Madagascar	340.9 ϵ /	32.0	15.7
Mauritius	65.1	59.9	4.3
Papua New Guinea	322.4	87.4	12.5
Philippines	774.0	13.6	2.2
Singapore	23.3	8.9	0.1
Sri Lanka	502.1	30.1	7.7
Trinidad and Tobago	34.4	28.1	0.7
<u>Population less than 1 million</u>			
Antigua and Barbuda	5.6	67.9	2.7
Bahamas	0.8	3.3	0.0
Bahrain	0.3	0.6	0.0 d /
Barbados	6.6	25.8	0.5
Brunei	3.3	13.8	0.1 d /
Cape Verde	86.2	246.6	50.7
Comoros	53.1	112.0	33.2
Cyprus	41.5	60.0	1.2
Dominica	14.5	170.4	12.6
Fiji	35.7	49.3	3.3
Grenada	20.5	177.3	15.3
Maldives	19.1	99.0	32.9
Malta	-1.2	-3.1	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7.5	155.9	9.4
Saint Lucia	10.9	83.0	5.6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	13.5	125.3	11.2
Samoa	35.0	215.7	38.5
Sao Tome and Principe	17.9	150.4	55.9
Seychelles	26.9 ϵ /	329.7	12.8
Solomon Islands	57.0	196.3	46.3
Vanuatu	51.0	366.9	31.9 d /
B. Others (population less than 1 million)			
Anguilla	4.1	585.7	41.0 d /
Aruba	20.9	321.5	5.1 d /
Bermuda	0.2	2.7	0.0 d /
British Virgin Islands	2.3	174.2	2.1 d /
Cayman Islands	2.2	116.4	3.1 d /
Cook Islands	11.0	647.1	36.7 d /
Guam	..	..	..
Kiribati	18.4	273.6	57.5
Montserrat	3.4	263.6	6.8 d /
Nauru	0.1	12.5	0.1 d /
Netherlands Antilles (ex.Aruba)	64.5	316.5	5.3 d /
Niue	6.7	2,791.7	67.0 d /
Tokelau	1.8	1,058.0	..
Tonga	21.4	191.1	29.7
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	105.8	1,198.7	116.1 d /
Turks and Caicos Islands	9.6	1,170.7	96.0 d /
Tuvalu	25.7	3,037.8	..
U.S. Virgin Islands	..	..	..
<u>All island developing countries</u>	5,505.2	18.8	2.9
<u>Small island developing countries b/</u>	884.6	143.4	4.0
<u>Least developed countries</u>	11,558.1	26.7	12.8
<u>All developing countries</u>	44,962.4	17.0	1.0

Source: OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries and Development Co-operation 1988 Report and the World Bank Atlas 1988.

a/ DAC and OPEC sources.
less than 1 million.

b/ Small island developing countries with population
c/ Including gross disbursement from CMEA.

d/ As percentage of GNP in 1986.

Table 6.a
Island developing countries: Debt indicators, 1987
(million of dollars)

Country or territory	Total external debt a/	Concessional debt	Col. (2) as per cent of col. (1)	Debt to official creditors	Debt to private creditors			Col. (5) as per cent of col. (1)
					Long and medium-term	Short term	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. States members of the United Nations								
Population 1 million or over								
Cuba	10,706.7	7,055.2	65.9	7,098.5	470.5	2,337.7	2,808.2	26.2
Dominican Republic	3,787.4	1,232.6	32.5	2,512.6	705.2	286.0	991.2	26.2
Haiti	861.3	572.3	66.4	629.0	68.1	99.9	168.0	19.5
Indonesia	52,972.6	14,271.0	29.9	34,072.7	10,993.9	7,189.8	18,183.7	34.3
Jamaica	4,786.8	1,306.9	27.3	3,351.0	508.2	247.2	755.4	15.8
Madagascar	3,707.1	1,597.1	43.1	3,192.5	78.8	212.8	291.6	7.9
Mauritius	871.4	252.7	29.0	552.3	94.4	74.9	169.4	19.4
Papua New Guinea	2,878.0	496.4	17.2	1,016.6	1,754.8	106.6	1,861.4	64.7
Philippines	28,367.6	3,981.2	14.0	12,617.6	11,550.2	3,005.9	14,556.1	51.3
Singapore	5,107.1	114.1	2.2	1,002.0	3,529.6	575.5	4,105.1	80.4
Sri Lanka	4,956.4	3,297.3	66.5	4,248.2	258.2	216.5	474.7	9.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1,821.9	90.2	5.0	737.6	918.3	166.0	1,084.3	59.5
Population less than 1 million								
Antigua and Barbuda	204.3	27.2	13.3	159.2	38.9	6.2	45.1	22.1
Bahamas	1,135.5	5.4	0.5	71.0	650.0	414.5	1,064.5	93.7
Bahrain	1,190.6	408.4	34.3	628.0	330.0	232.6	562.6	47.3
Barbados	606.9	89.6	14.8	272.7	235.2	76.8	312.0	51.4
Brunei	146.9	-	-	-	27.0	119.9	146.9	100.0
Cape Verde	138.7	87.0	62.7	128.5	1.9	8.4	10.2	7.4
Comoros	200.8	173.2	86.3	190.8	-	10.1	10.1	5.0
Cyprus	1,909.5	80.3	4.2	517.6	788.8	603.1	1,391.9	72.9
Dominica	100.7	67.4	66.9	74.0	11.8	3.2	15.0	14.9
Fiji	468.1	33.4	7.1	289.4	139.2	32.8	172.0	36.7
Grenada	85.0	51.6	60.7	69.7	6.6	7.6	14.2	16.7
Maldives	70.2	53.7	76.5	55.0	6.7	8.5	15.2	21.7
Malta	368.5	120.5	32.7	133.2	53.3	182.0	235.3	63.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	54.7	31.2	57.0	49.1	-	5.6	5.6	10.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	38.1	32.2	84.5	36.0	0.2	1.9	2.1	5.5
Samoa	80.1	65.1	81.3	70.3	2.3	0.2	2.5	3.1
Sao Tome and Principe	101.4	63.6	62.7	96.9	0.4	4.1	4.5	4.4
Seychelles	174.7	65.6	37.6	128.1	6.1	40.5	46.6	26.7
Solomon Islands	116.6	59.3	50.9	94.9	12.2	7.3	19.5	16.7
Vanuatu	176.7	13.4	7.6	54.5	80.0	42.2	122.2	69.2
B. Others (population less than 1 million)								
Anguilla	7.7	1.4	18.2	0.0	2.1	5.5	7.7	100.0
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	626.5	0.1	0.0	111.4	205.0	310.1	515.1	82.2
British Virgin Islands	15.1	12.2	80.8	12.7	-	2.5	2.5	16.6
Cayman Islands	411.1	10.6	2.6	51.4	100.0	259.7	359.7	87.5
Cook Islands	3.2	3.0	93.8	3.0	-	0.2	0.2	6.2
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	17.6	1.9	10.8	12.5	-	5.1	5.1	29.0
Montserrat	6.0	4.4	73.3	5.7	-	0.3	0.3	5.0
Nauru	128.1	-	-	-	119.0	9.1	128.1	100.0
Netherlands Antilles (incl. Aruba)	1,230.9	499.8	40.6	896.8	115.0	219.1	334.1	27.1
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	53.4	35.6	66.7	36.9	-	16.5	16.5	30.9
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	52.3	4.1	7.8	19.8	23.0	9.5	32.5	62.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	93.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	7.0	85.1	92.1	98.6
Tuvalu	0.4	0.1	25.0	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	75.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All island developing countries	130,838.0	36,369.6	27.8	76,103.1	33,891.9	17,249.3	51,141.3	39.1
Small island developing countries b/	10,013.7	2,102.6	21.0	4,270.5	2,961.7	2,730.5	5,692.2	56.8
Least developed countries	65,432.0	41,688.0	63.7	53,823.0	2,720.0	5,803.0	8,523.0	13.0
All developing countries	1,276,000.0	224,000.0	17.6	569,000.0	432,000.0	234,000.0	666,000.0	52.2

Source: OECD, Financial and External Debt of Developing Countries, 1988 Survey.

a/ Including short-term debt and use of IMF.

b/ Small island developing countries with population less than 1 million.

Table 6 b
Island developing countries: Debt indicators, 1987
(millions of dollars)

Country or territory	Multilateral debt			Col. (9) as per cent of (1)	Debt as per cent of GNP (11)	Debt service a/ (12)	Debt service as % of exp. of G. & Serv. (13)
	Conce- ssional (7)	Non-conce- ssional (8)	Total (9)				
A. States members of the United Nations							
Population 1 million or over							
Cuba	9.7	14.1	23.8	0.2	90.9	600.6	..
Dominican Republic	399.5	352.3	751.8	19.9	76.8	331.0	22.5
Haiti	419.4	-	419.4	48.7	38.8	58.0	18.0
Indonesia	1,045.4	8,584.7	9,630.1	18.2	69.0	6,889.0	36.7
Jamaica	181.3	980.8	1,162.1	24.3	212.2	770.0	46.4
Madagascar	773.3	80.5	853.8	23.0	170.7	204.0	48.0
Mauritius	58.9	220.6	279.5	32.1	57.2	121.0	9.8
Papua New Guinea	376.5	199.1	575.6	20.0	112.6	522.6	38.7
Philippines	345.4	4,738.8	5,084.2	17.9	81.9	2,965.0	32.2
Singapore	12.1	108.6	120.7	2.4	24.7	800.2	2.4
Sri Lanka	1,001.1	92.6	1,093.7	22.1	75.6	501.0	28.0
Trinidad and Tobago	24.8	46.0	70.8	3.9	35.5	395.2	24.1
Population less than 1 million							
Antigua and Barbuda	14.0	3.9	17.9	8.8	95.8	11.2	7.8 c/
Bahamas	2.2	25.7	27.9	2.5	45.6	276.3	16.6
Bahrain	19.1	11.6	30.7	2.6	32.4 d/	164.1	5.1
Barbados	52.4	110.5	162.9	26.0	44.7	101.0	14.7
Brunei	-	-	-	-	4.1	14.8	..
Cape Verde	56.3	16.1	72.4	52.2	81.6	8.2	29.6
Comoros	94.9	13.7	108.7	54.1	125.5	1.4	6.1
Cyprus	8.0	184.0	192.0	10.1	54.1	358.5	18.5
Dominica	54.3	0.7	55.0	54.6	87.6	4.9	8.4
Fiji	26.6	167.3	193.9	41.4	42.9	75.0	13.7
Grenada	35.4	2.1	37.5	44.1	63.4	8.5	13.1
Maldives	27.1	-	27.1	30.6	121.0	6.7	5.9
Malta	7.8	-	7.8	2.1	25.5	37.7	2.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	30.8	6.5	37.2	68.0	27.9	3.5	2.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	23.7	2.8	26.5	69.6	31.5	3.0	4.1
Samoa	60.5	-	60.5	75.5	86.1	8.0	26.0
Sao Tome and Principe	33.4	0.2	33.7	33.2	316.9	8.5	62.0 c/
Seychelles	15.1	22.0	37.1	21.2	93.2	20.8	13.4
Solomon Islands	42.6	-	42.6	36.5	94.8	23.0	25.4
Vanuatu	6.3	-	6.3	3.6	110.4 d/	31.7	39.5 c/
B. Others (population less than 1 million)							
Anguilla	1.4	0.7	2.1	27.3	77.7 d/	0.5	..
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	54.8 d/	85.2	..
British Virgin Islands	7.7	0.3	8.0	53.0	..	27.5	..
Cayman Islands	7.4	15.4	22.8	5.5	..	35.0	..
Cook Islands	3.0	-	3.0	93.8	10.7 d/	0.2	..
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	1.9	10.6	12.5	71.0	55.0	1.2	7.5 c/
Montserrat	3.9	1.3	5.2	86.7	12.0 d/	0.6	..
Nauru	-	-	-	-	183.0 d/	8.2	..
Netherlands Antilles (incl Aruba)	14.7	0.3	15.0	1.2	100.9 d/	180.4	16.6
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	13.8	-	13.8	25.8	74.2	2.3	7.6
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	32.7 d/	18.1	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	1.3	-	1.3	1.4	..	28.7	..
Tuvalu	0.1	-	0.1	25.0	..	0.0	..
U.S. Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All island developing countries	5,313.1	16,013.8	21,327.0	16.3	76.0	15,792.3	19.8 g/
Small island developing countries b/	665.7	595.7	1,261.5	12.6	78.2	1,554.7	15.7 g/
Least developed countries	17,832.0	1,927.0	19,760.0	30.2	72.4	3,426.0	27.3
All developing countries	56,000.0	115,000.0	171,000.0	13.4	52.1	156,500.0	23.4

Source: OECD, Financial and External Debt of Developing Countries, 1988 Survey; UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics 1988 and World Bank Atlas 1988.

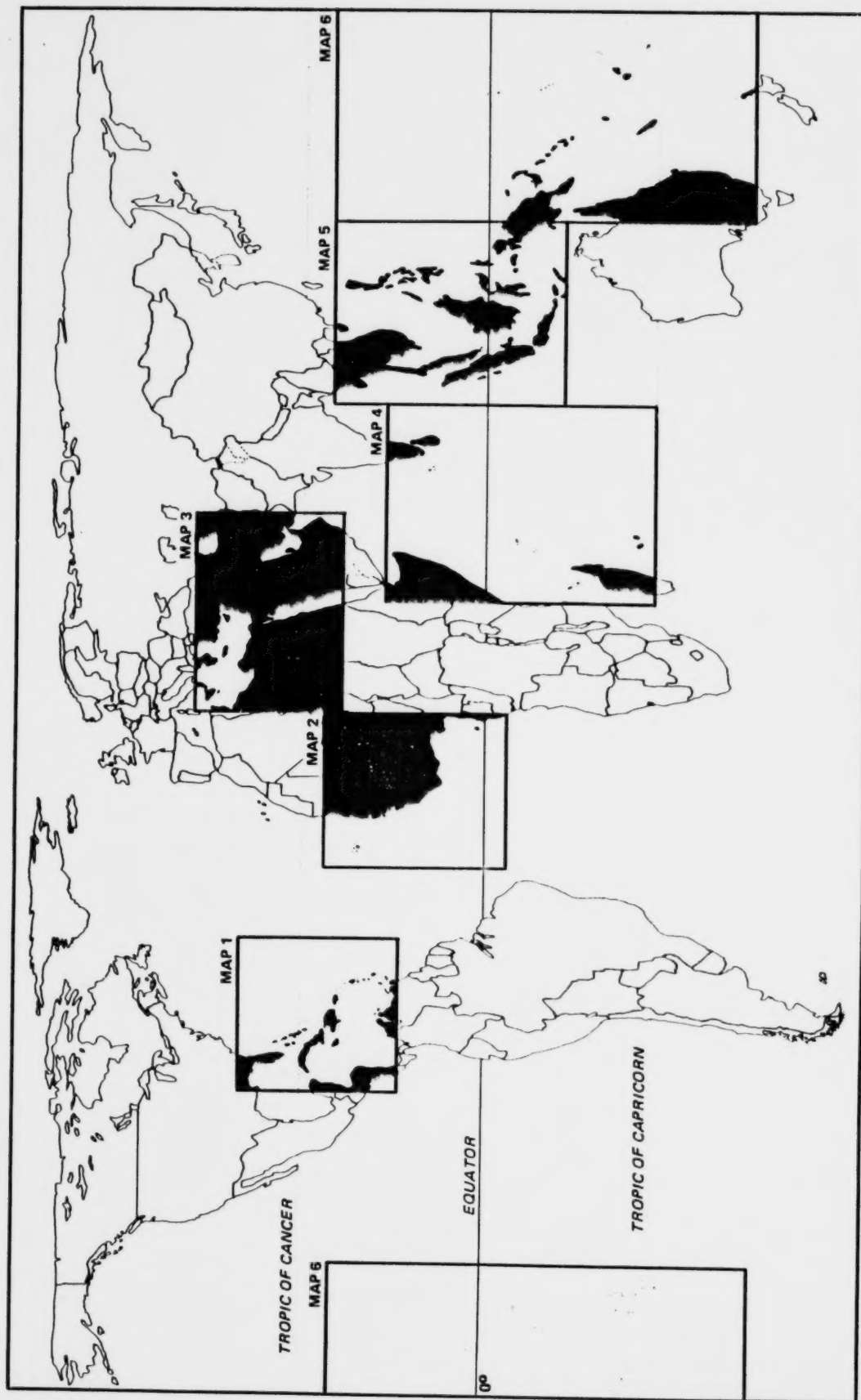
a/ Including short-term debt and use of IMF.

b/ Small island developing countries with population less than 1 million.

c/ As percentage of export of goods and services in 1986.

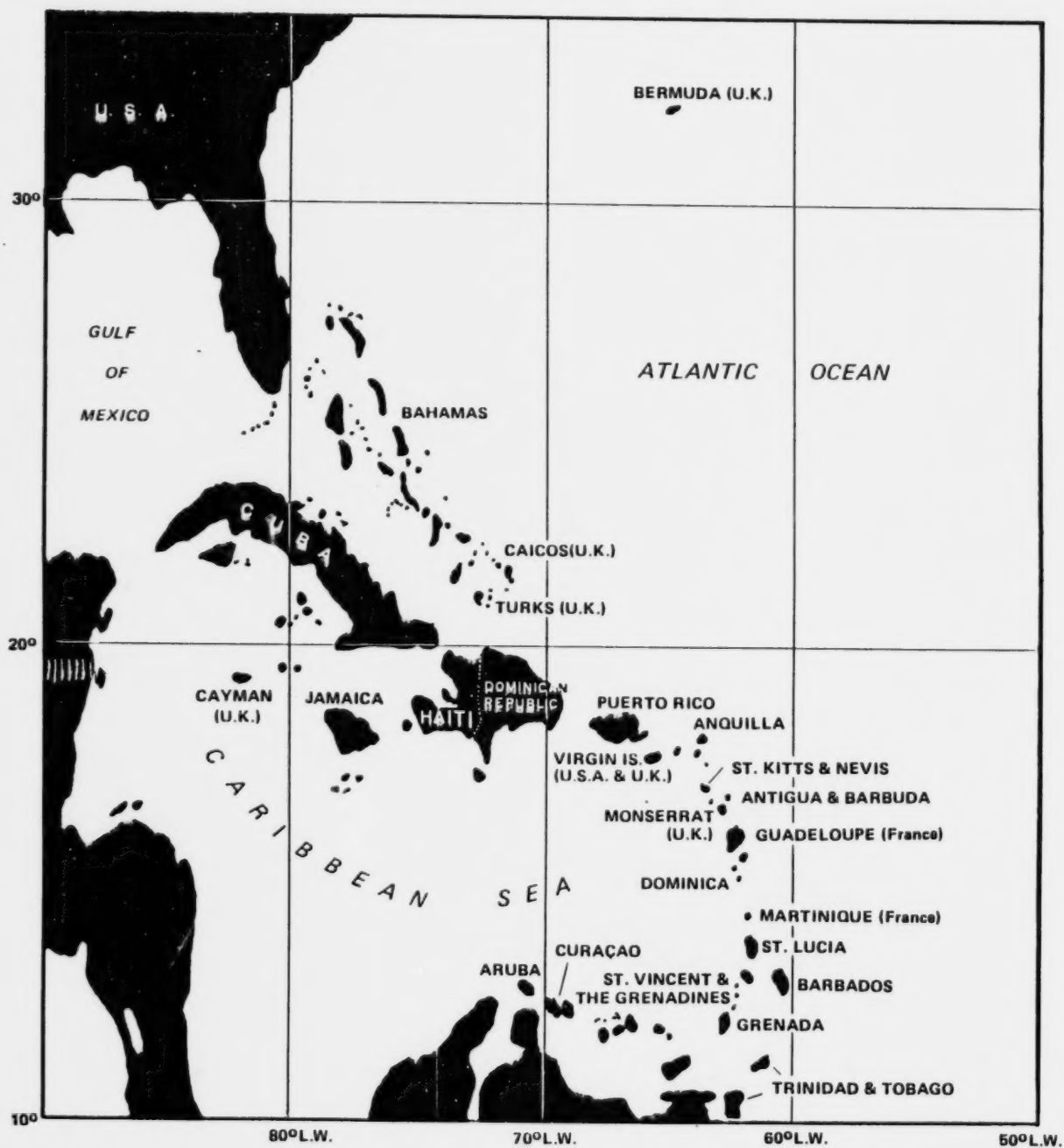
d/ As percentage of GNP in 1986.

g/ Unweighted average.

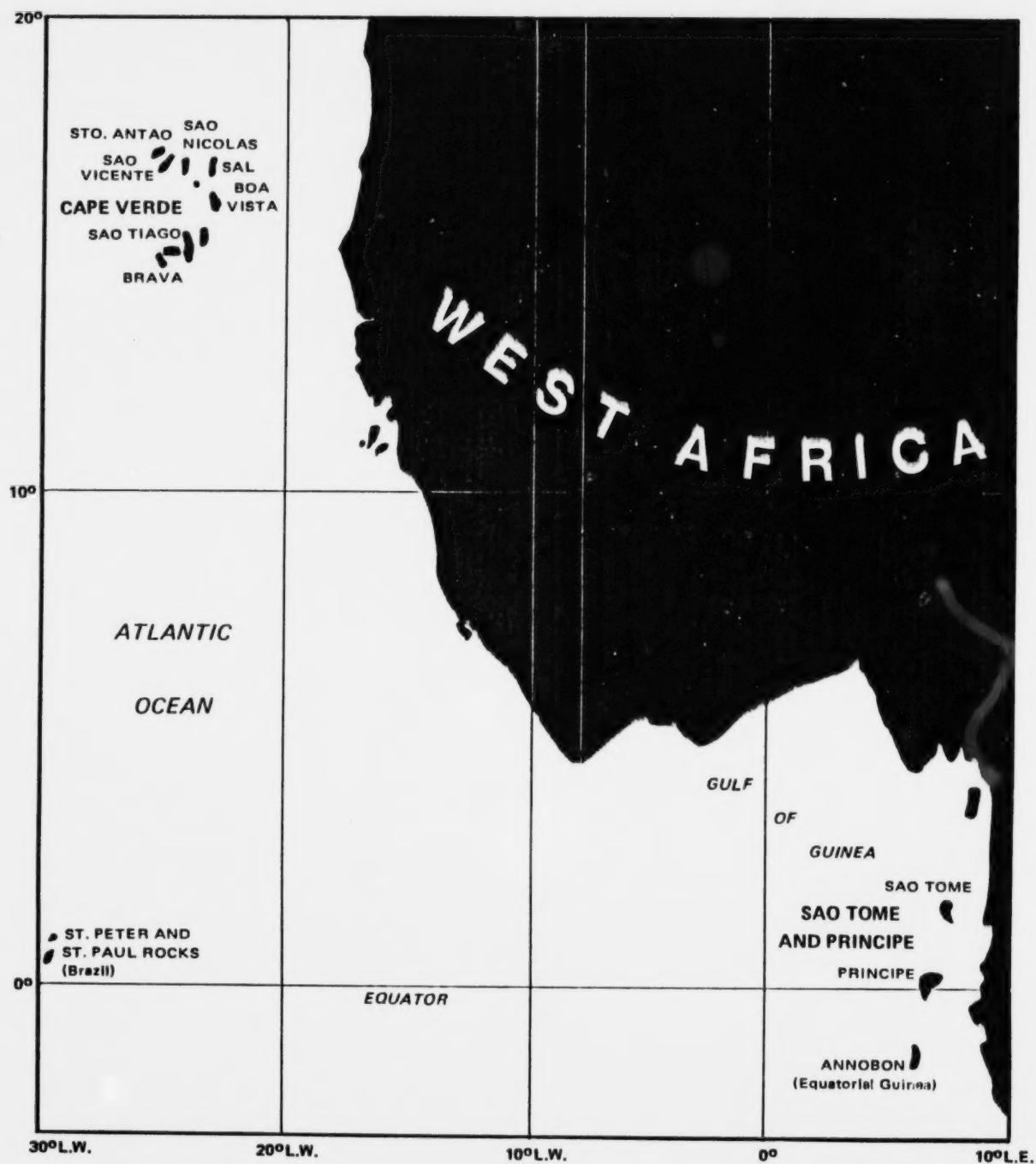


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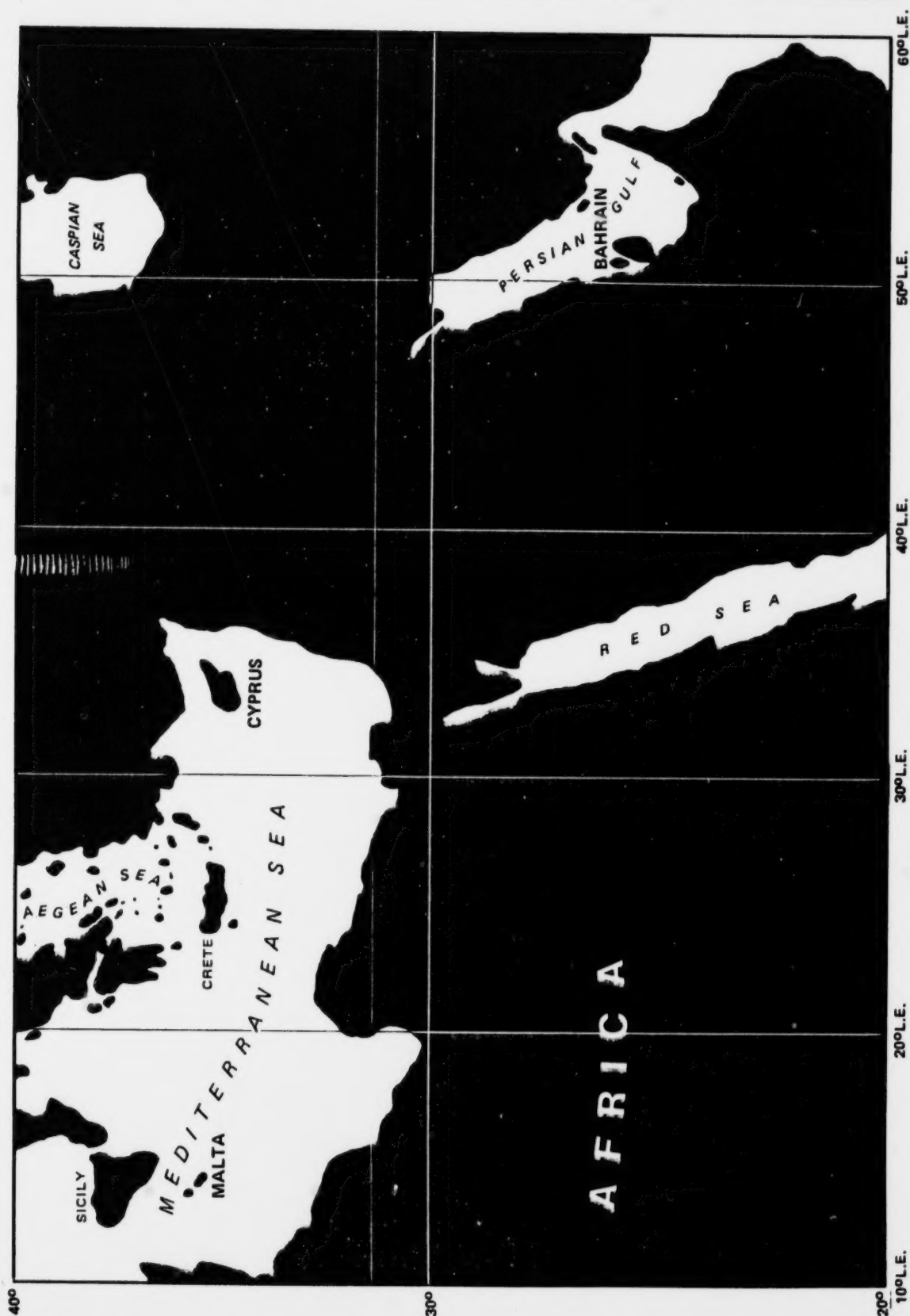
Map 1
CARIBBEAN



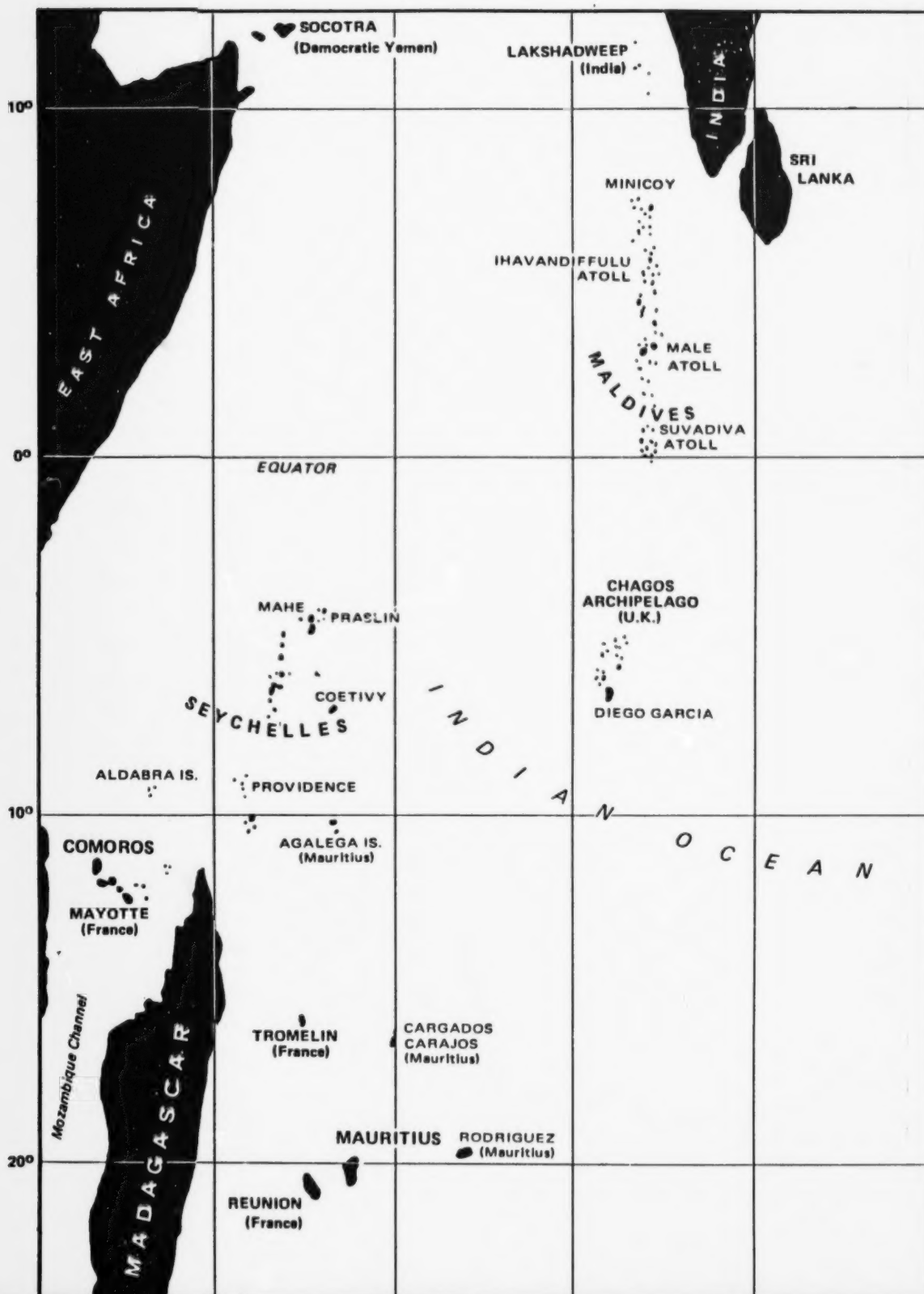
Map 2
ATLANTIC (OFF WEST AFRICA)



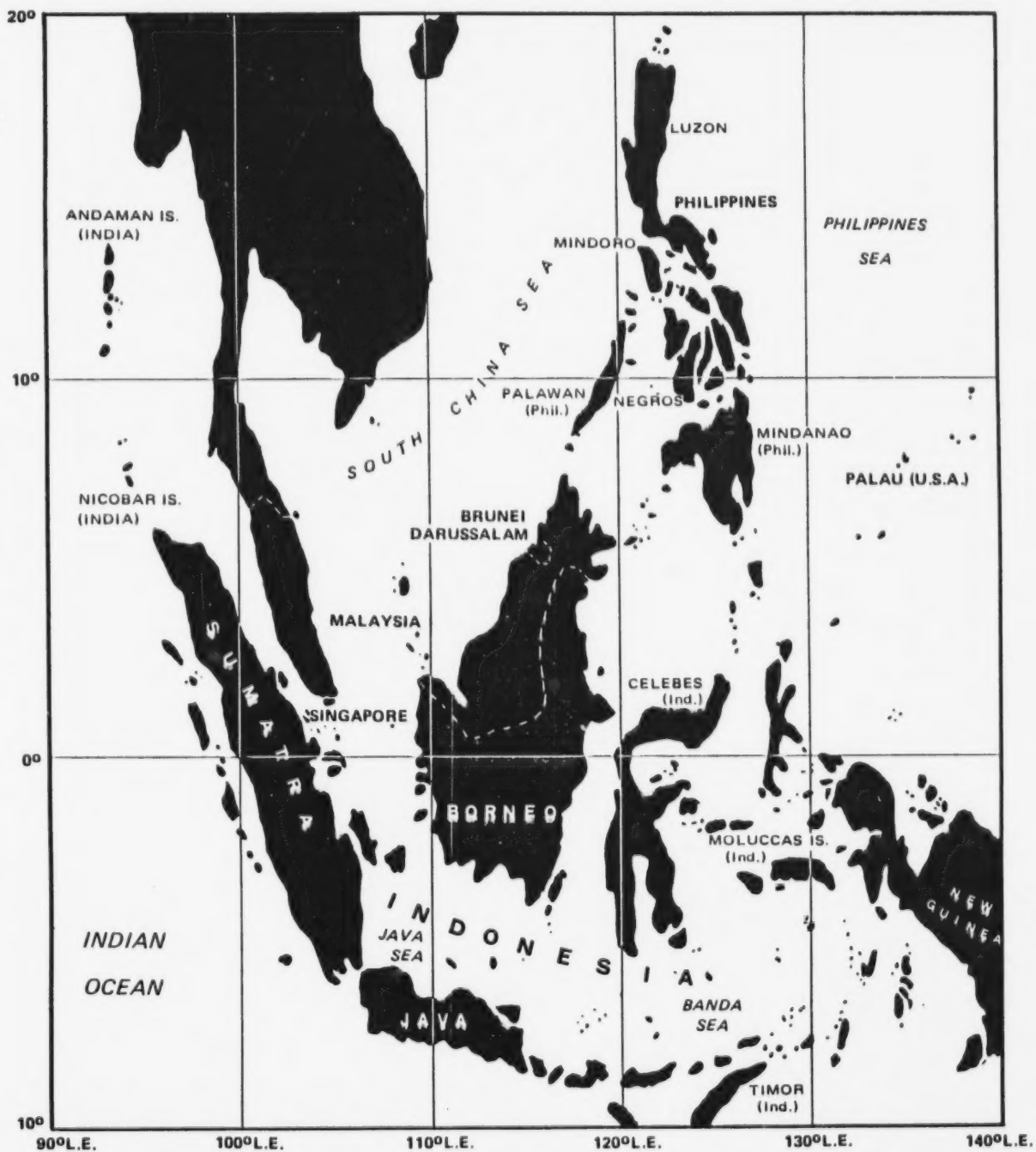
Map 3
MEDITERRANEAN & PERSIAN GULF



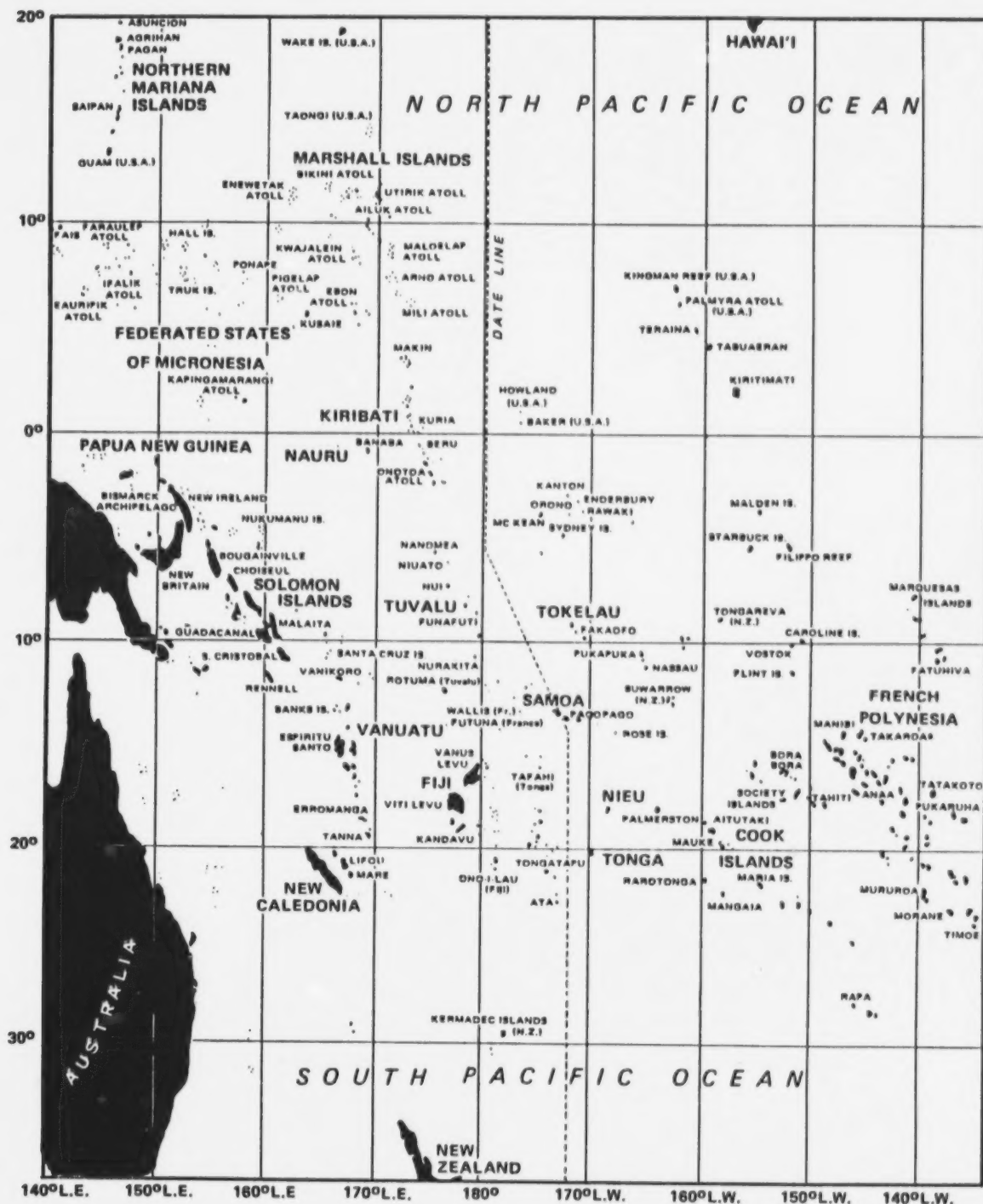
Map 4
INDIAN OCEAN



Map 5
WEST PACIFIC



Map 6
PACIFIC





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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

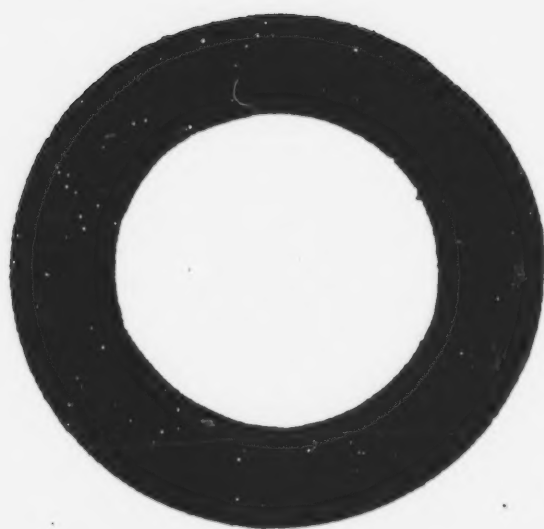
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Meeting of Governmental Experts
of Island Developing Countries
and Donor Countries and Organizations
New York, 25 June 1990
Items 3 and 4 of the provisional agenda

Contributions of International and Intergovernmental Organizations */

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INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly in its resolution 43/189 decided to convene a meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries, and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries. In paragraph 7 of the resolution it calls upon the international community to consider improving measures, within existing trade arrangements, in favour of island developing countries according to their special circumstances, taking into account particularly the special needs and problems of small island developing countries. In paragraph 8 of the same resolution, it urges relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures. As a follow-up to this, the UNCTAD secretariat requested the relevant international organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations to provide information about the measures they are undertaking in favour of the island developing countries. The present report contains the responses received so far by the UNCTAD secretariat in this connection.

I. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank

Island members of the Asian Development Bank include the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Maldives, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Samoa.^{1/} The Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia are in the process of joining the Bank.

The Bank has extended assistance to its island members in the form of technical assistance grants and development loans, most on highly concessional terms (40-year term with an annual service charge of 1 per cent), since 1969. The Bank has also acted as a channel and catalyst for grants and loans from bilateral sources. A summary of this assistance to the end of 1989, by country, is annexed.

Although the quantum of Bank assistance to island member countries has been considerable, the Bank has been aware that their needs and constraints differ in some important aspects from those of the Bank's larger members and that the focus and responsiveness of the Bank's operational programme in these countries could be improved.

In response to suggestions made during the twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Bank's Board of Governors in May 1989, the Bank set up an internal Task Force on Bank Operations in the South Pacific^{2/} to examine means to overcome procedural and other constraints limiting the effectiveness of Bank operations in the Pacific. The Task Force Report (TFR) was finalized in October 1989 after the views of the concerned member countries had been canvassed.

The substance of the TFR is directly attuned to, and supportive of, paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 43/189 in that it recommends increased emphasis on strengthening the capacity of island members to plan and administer their development programmes, upgrading human resources, better co-ordinating assistance with domestic development priorities, streamlining existing procedures, and maintaining or increasing the flow of assistance on concessional terms.

Several measures were proposed to improve project implementation, including provision of technical assistance for project implementation on a grant basis and strengthening co-ordination with staff assistance schemes of bilateral donors. The TFR proposed that the Bank assist Pacific island members to develop the skills to strengthen donor co-ordination and recommended that the Bank more actively support existing frameworks for donor co-ordination, strengthen links with existing regional and subregional bodies, and seek closer contact with non-governmental organizations active in the region. The TFR recommended that the Bank's country economic work focus on

1/ Hong Kong and Singapore are also members of the Bank but are excluded from the following discussion.

2/ The Bank is organized geographically with all small island member countries, other than the Maldives, being administered by one organizational sub-unit. The Task Force concentrated on the Bank's Pacific member countries with the expectation that its recommendations could be later extended to other micro-economics, as appropriate.

formulation of development plans and suggested measures to strengthen national planning agencies including funding key line positions through grants. It proposed that the Bank finance comprehensive sector studies as inputs into the Government's planning process and as a basis for subsequent Bank involvement in those sectors. The TFR recommended that a comprehensive review of the manpower needs of each island country be undertaken to define education and training needs since a shortage of adequately trained manpower was a major constraint to all. The TFR also advocated enhanced support to the development of the private sector and to the encouragement of indigenous entrepreneurs.

While the operationalization of all the TFR recommendations will take time, the Bank is moving to implement several of the principal recommendations to ensure that the Bank's Pacific island members will begin to benefit from operational improvements as early as possible.

Table 1: LOAN APPROVALS BY COUNTRY, 1969-1989

(Amounts in \$ million)

Loan No.	Country/Project	Date of Approval	OCR	ADF	TOTAL
COOK ISLANDS				5.25	5.25
461	Multiproject Loan	21 Aug 80	-	1.00	1.00
567	Cook Islands Development Bank	25 Mar 82	-	1.50	1.50
849	Second Multiproject	27 Oct 87	-	2.75	2.75
FIJI				103.10	103.10
89	Power Expansion	10 Feb 72	4.70	-	4.70
174	Fiji Development Bank	21 Dec 73	2.00	-	2.00
345	Second Power	29 Jun 78	16.20	-	16.20
411	Suva Port	20 Sep 79	7.00	-	7.00
536	Third Power	10 Nov 81	16.00	-	16.00
703	Agricultural Development	06 Nov 84	3.20	-	3.20
739	Second Fiji Development Bank	16 Jul 85	7.00	-	7.00
781	Sigatoka Valley Rural Development	29 May 86	4.40	-	4.40
906	Agriculture Diversification Program	29 Sep 88	20.00	-	20.00
912	Road Maintenance Sector	20 Oct 88	13.00	-	13.00
1005	Low-Income Housing Development	21 Dec 89	9.60	-	9.60
KIRIBATI				3.90	3.90
281	Causeway	18 Nov 76	-	1.75	1.75
724	Betio Shipyard Rehabilitation	13 Dec 84	-	0.55	0.55
786	Tarawa Power	21 Aug 86	-	0.70	0.70
922	Power Distribution	22 Nov 88	-	0.90	0.90
SOLOMON ISLANDS				38.11	38.11
289	Beef Cattle Development	21 Dec 76	-	3.57	3.57
311	Fisheries Development	13 Oct 77	-	3.60	3.60
323	Honiara Port Development	09 Dec 77	-	2.03	2.03
394	Development Bank of Solomon Islands	19 Apr 79	-	2.00	2.00
478	Honiara Water Supply	30 Oct 80	-	1.65	1.65
508	Second Dev. Bank of Solomon Islands	22 Dec 80	-	2.00	2.00
646	Agricultural Development	27 Oct 83	-	7.75	7.75
704	Guadalcanal Road Improvement	06 Nov 84	-	2.00	2.00
803	Power Expansion	27 Nov 86	-	4.21	4.21
832	Second Honiara Port	04 Jun 87	-	4.00	4.00
844	Second Fisheries Development	29 Sep 87	-	5.30	5.30

Loan No.	Country/Project	Date of Approval	OCR	ADF	TOTAL
TONGA				19.55	19.55
146	Telecommunications	03 Nov 73	-	1.30	1.30
335	Small Industries Center	20 Dec 77	-	0.37	0.37
376	Tonga Development Bank	07 Dec 78	-	1.50	1.50
435	Multiproject Loan	10 Dec 79	-	1.20	1.20
540	Second Multiproject Loan	17 Nov 81	-	1.68	1.68
624	Development and Redevelopment	26 Apr 83	-	2.20	2.20
782	Third Multiproject and Third TDB				
	Part A - Third Multiproject	19 Jun 86	-	2.00	2.00
	Part B - Third Tonga Dev. Bank		-	1.00	1.00
927	Fourth Multiproject Loan	29 Nov 88	-	3.30	3.30
990	Fourth Tonga Development Bank	21 Nov 89	-	5.00	5.00
VANUATU				10.85	10.85
616	Development Bank of Vanuatu	14 Dec 82	-	1.00	1.00
632	Agricultural Extension and Training	04 Aug 83	-	1.10	1.10
766	Multiproject	05 Dec 85	-	3.00	3.00
843	Santo Port	29 Sep 87	-	5.75	5.75
WESTERN SAMOA				72.78	72.78
25	Faleolo Airport and Road	16 Dec 69	-	2.40	2.40
68	Beef Cattle Pilot Farm	27 May 71	-	0.33	0.33
110	Telecommunications	21 Nov 72	-	2.60	2.60
132	Power	19 Jun 73	-	2.30	2.30
185	Faleolo Airport and Road (Suppl.)	27 Jun 74	-	0.56	0.56
218	Development Bank of Western Samoa	18 Mar 75	-	1.00	1.00
254	Power (Supplementary)	18 Dec 75	-	1.40	1.40
287	Second Development Bank of Western Samoa	16 Dec 76	-	3.00	3.00
328	Coconut Oil Mill	13 Dec 77	-	2.25	2.25
338	WSTEC Agricultural Development	22 Dec 77	-	3.00	3.00
366	Third Development Bank of Western Samoa	21 Nov 78	-	4.00	4.00
392	Second Power	29 Mar 79	-	3.45	3.45
485	Agricultural Development	27 Nov 80	-	3.00	3.00
507	Forestry Development	22 Dec 80	-	1.74	1.74
527	Fourth Development Bank of Western Samoa	29 Sep 81	-	4.00	4.00
630	Special Assistance for Selected Bank-Financed Projects	07 Jul 83	-	1.55	1.55
707	Fifth Development Bank of Western Samoa	15 Nov 84	-	4.00	4.00
752	Multiproject Loan	19 Nov 85	-	4.40	4.40
813	Afulilo Hydroelectric	04 Dec 86	-	5.40	5.40
920	Second Multiproject b/	17 Nov 88	-	(6.00)	(6.00)
960	Second Telecommunications	01 Jun 89	-	7.40	7.40
995	Agriculture Development Program	28 Nov 89	-	15.00	15.00
T O T A L			103.10	150.44	253.54

a/ Loans approved after 31 December 1982 are denominated in SDR at their US\$ equivalent value at the time of approval.

b/ Withdrawn by the Government on 21 September 1989.

Table 2: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPROVAL BY COUNTRY, 1969-1989

(Amounts in \$'000)

No.	Country/Project	Date of Approval	AO	PP	Total
COOK ISLANDS			546.00	153.00	699.00
193	National Development Corporation	17 May 1977	91.00	-	
363	Appraisal of Subprojects under Multiproject Loan	21 Aug 1980	70.00	-	
912	Second Multiproject	27 Oct 1987	288.00	-	
952	Marketing & Transport of Agricultural Products	04 Feb 1988	-	68.00	
1003	Rarotonga Water Supply	07 Jul 1988	-	85.00	
1102	Power System Reinforcement in Rarotonga	10 Jan 1989	-	(90.00) a/	
1210	Improving the Mechanism for Delivering Development Finance to Private Sector	09 Oct 1989	97.00	-	
FIJI			4,361.50	1,705.80	6,067.30
42	Fiji Development Bank	22 Dec 1970	90.00	-	
70	Fiji Development Bank-Extension	8 Aug 1972	37.00	-	
102	Second Development Bank	21 Dec 1973	100.00	-	
207	Suva Port Development	17 Oct 1977	-	92.00	
238	Fiji Electricity Authority Tariff Study	29 Jun 1978	70.00	-	
280	Forestry Development	13 Feb 1979	-	(99.00) a/	
406	Lautoka Port Development	23 Jul 1981	-	100.00	
506	Review of the Role and Function of FDB	16 Feb 1983	100.00	-	
508	Experimental Study on Sail-Motor Propulsion	22 Mar 1983	250.00	-	
521	Rural Electrification Study	6 Jun 1983	-	200.00	
532	Agricultural Development	29 Jul 1983	-	50.00	
553	Suva Shipyard Improvement	17 Nov 1983	-	215.00	
587	Sigatoka Valley Rural Development	7 Feb 1984	-	150.00	
635	Agricultural Development	6 Nov 1984	150.00	-	
648	Agriculture Sector Plan	14 Dec 1984	190.00	-	
667	Road Upgrading	31 Jan 1985	-	150.00	
752	Privatization of Government Shipping Fleet and Commercialization of Govt. Shipyard	21 Feb 1986	346.50 b/	-	
778	Study of Development of Capital Market	19 Jun 1986	71.00	-	
976	Fiji Housing Authority	9 May 1988	36.00	-	
991	Tourism Master Plan	24 Jun 1988	375.00	-	
1040	Farm Management Information System	29 Sep 1988	295.00	-	
1041	Northern Division Agricultural Development	29 Sep 1988	-	300.00	
1042	Strengthening the Proj. Formulation, Evaluation & Monitoring Capabilities of Key Govt. Ministries	29 Sep 1988	475.00 c/	-	
1045	Study of Road Revenues and Expenditures	03 Jan 1989	85.00	-	
1046	Road Upgrading	03 Jan 1989	-	250.00	
1148	Rewa and Ba River Watershed Management (Phase I)	20 Apr 1989	-	99.00	
1181	Outer-Islands Agricultural Development	24 Jul 1989	-	99.80	
1206	Environmental Management Planning	14 Sep 1989	600.00 c/	-	
1209	Institutional Support to the FDB	09 Oct 1989	290.00	-	
1252	Housing Authority Manpower Training	21 Dec 1989	202.00	-	
1253	Strengthening the Department of Town and Country Planning (DTCP)	21 Dec 1989	340.00	-	
1254	Housing Sector Resource Mobilization Study	21 Dec 1989	199.00	-	

No.	Country/Project	Date of Approval	AO	PP	Total
KIRIBATI			1,000.00	600.00	1,600.00
169	Inter-Islands Shipping	14 Jun 1976	-	50.00	
383	Geotechnical Investigations for Causeway	12 Dec 1980	98.00	-	
438	Geotechnical Investigations for Causeway (Suppl.)	08 Dec 1981	27.00	-	
519	Betio Shipyard Improvement	02 Jun 1983	-	225.00	
557	National Loans Board	02 Dec 1983	150.00	-	
634	Fisheries Development	22 Oct 1984	-	75.00	
647	Betio Shipyard Rehabilitation	13 Dec 1984	290.00	-	
711	Technical and Vocational Education	29 Oct 1985	-	150.00	
647	Betio Shipyard Improvement (Supplementary)	06 May 1986	60.00	-	
1069	Accounting and Institutional Support to the PUB	03 Jan 1989	90.00	-	
1070	Feasibility Study of the Power System Expansion in Tarawa	03 Jan 1989	-	100.00	
1217	Inter-Island Transport Development Study	10 Nov 1989	285.00	-	
SOLOMON ISLANDS			2,174.40	2,845.34	5,019.74
112	Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board	23 May 1974	45.00	-	
126	Beef Cattle Development	12 Sep 1974	-	150.00	
165	Second Agricultural & Industrial Loans Board	25 Mar 1976	250.00	-	
167	Development of Honiart Port	28 May 1976	-	50.00	
171	Lungga Hydropower	29 Jun 1976	-	298.34 d/	
217	Port Tariff and Accounting/Management Study	09 Dec 1977	50.00	-	
258	Preparation of Second National Development Plan	20 Nov 1978	95.00	-	
266	Forestry Development	07 Dec 1978	-	81.00	
289	Development Bank of Solomon Islands	19 Apr 1979	130.00	-	
328	Honiara Water Supply	18 Dec 1979	-	97.00	
413	Agricultural Research, Ext. & Support Facilities	14 Sep 1981	-	150.00	
470	Rural Development Centers	16 Jul 1982	-	200.00	
480	Livestock Development	02 Sep 1982	-	150.00	
515	Guadalcanal Road	12 May 1983	-	197.00	
520	Power Development Study	06 Jun 1983	-	150.00	
544	Agricultural Development	27 Oct 1983	90.00	-	
546	Second Fisheries Development	27 Oct 1983	-	200.00	
720	Water Supply & Sanitation	20 Nov 1985	-	75.00	
751	Second Road	20 Feb 1986	-	250.00	
760	Industrial Sites Development Study	06 May 1986	-	70.00	
761	Second Honiara Port	06 May 1986	-	75.00	
822	Upgrading of the Accounting and Management Information Systems in SIEA	27 Nov 1986	216.00	-	
863	Formulation and Monitoring of Dev. Projects	18 Mar 1987	331.00	-	
879	Second Honiara Port Advisory Services	04 Jun 1987	225.00	-	
892	Komarindi Hydropower	18 Aug 1987	-	350.00	
902	Study on Establishment of Cannery Plant	29 Sep 1987	-	150.00	
903	Improving the Management Information System in National Fisheries Development Ltd.	29 Sep 1987	235.00	-	
925	Rehabilitation of Sasape Marina Limited (SML)	25 Nov 1987	74.00	-	
974	Privatization and Commercialization Policies and Strategies	3 May 1988	267.00	-	
982	Mid-term Review of Third National Development Plan and Medium-Term Investment Programming	10 Jun 1988	69.40	-	
1010	Santa Isabel Forest Development	14 Jul 1988	-	100.00	
1011	Projects Identification in Agriculture Sector	14 Jul 1988	91.00	-	
1247	Updating the 1986 Industrial Sites Dev. Study	19 Dec 1989	-	52.00	

No.	Country/Project	Date of Approval	AO	PP	Total
TONGA			2,304.00	280.00	2,584.00
109	Road Improvement and Maintenance Study	7 May 1974	-	130.00 e/	
125	Plan Preparation and Project Identification	5 Sep 1974	252.00	-	
173	Small Industries Center	20 Jul 1976	-	50.00	
174	Development and Finance Corporation	22 Jul 1976	240.00	-	
265	Tonga Development Bank	7 Dec 1978	88.00	-	
320	Appraisal of Subprojects under Multiproject Loan	10 Dec 1979	70.00	-	
429	Vanilla Curing Improvement	17 Nov 1981	120.00	-	
510	Tonga Development Bank	26 Apr 1983	135.00	-	
776	Appraisal of Subprojects under 3rd Multiproject Loan	19 Jun 1985	221.00	-	
777	Third Tonga Development Bank	19 Jun 1986	160.00	-	
1074	Appraisal of Subprojects under 4th Multiproject Loan	03 Jan 1989	290.00	-	
1075	Strengthening Government Capability in Project Identification, Formulation and Preparation	03 Jan 1989	400.00	-	
1230	Institutional Strengthening of Tonga Dev. Bank	21 Nov 1989	328.00	-	
1250	Tonga Power Development	19 Dec 1989	-	100.00	
VANUATU			2,351.76	427.00	2,778.76
461	Smallholder Agriculture Development	9 Jun 1982	-	140.00	
498	Development Bank of Vanuatu	14 Dec 1982	100.00	-	
533	Agricultural Extension and Training	4 Aug 1983	265.00	-	
579	Energy Planning and Institutional Support	29 Dec 1983	148.00	-	
599	Forestry Development	23 May 1984	-	75.00	
613	Development of National Accounts	13 Jul 1984	199.00	-	
726	Appraisal of Subprojects under Multiproject Loan	05 Dec 1985	270.00	-	
798	Industrial Estate Development	17 Sep 1986	-	75.00	
810	Vocational Training	28 Oct 1986	-	75.00	
811	Fiscal and Financial Development	29 Oct 1986	285.00	-	
579	Energy Planning & Institutional Support (Suppl.)	17 Jul 1987	4.76	-	
901	Institutional Strengthening of Public Works Dept.	29 Sep 1987	325.00	-	
965	Preparation of a National Transport Dev. Plan	28 Mar 1988	350.00	-	
986	Agricultural Support Services	20 Jun 1988	-	62.00	
1116	Environmental Legislation Review	25 Jan 1989	75.00	-	
1185	Preparation of Development Budgets & Systems	01 Aug 1989	330.00	-	
WESTERN SAMOA			618.00	152.50	770.50
11	Faleolo Airport and Road Development	19 Feb 1969	-	50.00	
49	Power Supply	16 Mar 1971	-	64.00	
80	Development Financing Institution	11 Jan 1973	217.00	-	
91	Power	19 Jun 1973	37.50	-	
49	Power Supply (Supplementary)	18 Apr 1974	-	1.50	
128	Plan Preparation and Project Identification	17 Oct 1974	219.00	-	
137	Development Bank of Western Samoa	18 Mar 1975	90.00	-	
91	Power (Supplementary)	18 Dec 1975	14.50	-	
172	Coconut Oil Processing Mill	19 Jul 1976	-	37.00	
185	Second Development Bank of Western Samoa	16 Dec 1976	40.00	-	

No.	Country/Project	Date of Approval	AO	PP	Total
WESTERN SAMOA (cont'd)			4,995.50	944.00	5,939.50
189	Agricultural Development	24 Feb 1977	-	73.00	
225	WSTEC Agricultural Development Planning	22 Dec 1977	150.00	-	
267	Preparations of Fourth Five-Year Plan	8 Dec 1978	98.00	-	
287	Tariff Study and Revaluation of Assets	29 Mar 1979	70.00	-	
288	Forest Utilization and Replanting	4 Apr 1979	-	59.00	
308	WSTEC Agricultural Development Project II	7 Oct 1979	-	64.00	
350	Feasibility Study of Fagaloa/Afulilo Hydropower Scheme	22 Apr 1980	-	348.00	
580	Energy Planning and Institutional Support	29 Dec 1983	148.00	-	
586	Agriculture Sector Study	10 Feb 1984	215.00	-	
590	Review of the Role and Functions of the DBWS	30 Mar 1984	100.00	-	
608	Afiama Pump-Assisted Hydropower	29 Jun 1984	-	250.00	
637	Fifth Development Bank of Western Samoa	15 Nov 1984	350.00 f/	-	
680	Development of National Accounts	4 May 1985	250.00	-	
715	Strengthening Agricultural Export Marketing	31 Oct 1985	135.00	-	
717	Appraisal of Subprojects under Multiproject Loan	19 Nov 1985	500.00 g/	-	
788	Rationalization and Privatization of Selected Govt. Corporations and Activities	5 Aug 1986	310.00	-	
828	Improvement of EPC's Financial Management	4 Dec 1986	200.00	-	
853	Second Multiproject	29 Jan 1987	-	150.00	
1062	Implementing Privatization of Selected Government Corporations and Activities	10 Nov 1988	270.00	-	
1065	Land Resource Planning	03 Jan 1989	470.00 n/	-	
1066	Project Implementation Advisory Services	03 Jan 1989	300.00	-	
1067	Copra Pricing Study	03 Jan 1989	24.50	-	
1163	Institutional Strengthening of P&T Dept.	01 Jun 1989	460.00 c/	-	
1233	Implementation of the Agriculture Dev. Program	28 Nov 1989	310.00 c/	-	
1234	Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises	28 Nov 1989	365.00 c/	-	
1235	Strengthening the Operations of DAFF and the Environment Unit	28 Nov 1989	270.00	-	
TOTAL			17,733.16	6,955.14	24,688.30

a/ Withdrawn by the Government.

b/ The original amount approved was \$315,000, but an additional amount of \$31,500 was approved on 2 Jun 1986.

c/ Financed from Japan Special Fund.

d/ The original amount approved was \$230,000 but an additional amount of \$68,341 was approved on 31 Oct 1978.

e/ Financed by UNDP.

f/ Of this amount, \$50,000 is financed by UNDP.

g/ Of this amount, \$250,000 is financed by UNDP.

h/ Of this amount, \$200,000 is financed by UNDP.

Note: Above totals exclusive of projects withdrawn by the Government.

Table 4: MALDIVES LOAN APPROVALS BY COUNTRY, 1969-1989

(Amounts in \$ million)

Loan No.	Project	Date of Approval	OCR	ADF	TOTAL
513	Interisland Transport	18 Jun 81	-	1.00	1.00
681	Multiproject	29 Mar 84	-	2.38	2.38
848	Power System Development	27 Oct 87	-	6.10	6.10
911	Male Port Development	20 Oct 88	-	6.40	6.40
T O T A L			-	15.88	15.88

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Table 5: MALDIVES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPROVAL BY COUNTRY, 1969-1989

(Amounts in \$'000)

No.	Project	Date of Approval	AO	PP	Total
291	Inter-Island Transport & Related Telecommunications	16 Apr 79	-	98.00	98.00
309	Project Identification, Programming & Planning	25 Oct 79	170.00	-	170.00
589	Appraisal of Subprojects under Multiproject	29 Mar 84	215.00	-	215.00
679	Inter Island Transport Operations Review	25 Apr 85	200.00	-	200.00
771	Power System Development	19 May 86	-	60.00	60.00
855	Male Port Development	12 Feb 87	-	260.00	260.00
911	Institutional Improvements of MEB	27 Oct 87	350.00	-	350.00
1044	Institutional Strengthening of the Maldives Port Authority	20 Oct 87	480.00 a/	-	480.00
TOTAL			1,415.00	418.00	1,833.00

a/ Financed from Japan Special Fund.

B. Caribbean Development Bank

The Bank's objectives are to contribute to the harmonious economic growth and development of member countries in the Caribbean and to promote economic co-operation and integration among them, having urgent and special regard to the needs of the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) of the Region.

The More Developed Countries (MDCs) of the Region follow a Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) categorization and consist of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Even of the MDCs, only Guyana is not a small island developing country. Of the LDCs, only Belize is not a small island developing country.

As a consequence, of the 17 borrowing member countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean served by the Bank, only Guyana and Belize are not small island developing countries. There may, however, be different criteria in defining a country such as Jamaica as a small island developing country because it has a population in excess of 2 million people. Apart from Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, all of the other 13 island developing countries have populations below 300,000 people. Five of these have 25,000 or less.

Information dealing with the Bank's financing in these countries from the inception of the Bank - 1970 to the end of 1989, is included in the attached tables:

- (1) Disbursement of Loans Approved (Net) by Country and by Fund - 1970 - 1989;
- (2) Disbursements of Loans, Contingent Loans, Equity, Secondary Mortgages and Grants by Fund - 1970 - 1989;
- (3) Contingent Loans Approved (Net) by Country and by Year - 1970 - 1989; and
- (4) Grants Approved (Net) by Country and by Fund.

The majority of the Bank's financing has gone to the small island developing countries. In particular, the emphasis on the very small island economies is outstanding, especially in the use of the soft funds resources of the Bank.

The funds that are near to market terms and conditions are the Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and the Venezuelan Trust Fund (VTF). All the other resources are highly concessionary. Currently, the Bank lends its major special fund, the Special Development Fund (SDF), at an average rate of interest approximately of 2.8 per cent per annum, with grace periods as long as 10 years and term to final maturity as long as 40 years.

In addition, the Bank borrows International Development Association (IDA) funds and passes on those funds to its smallest and poorest borrowing member countries which qualify for IDA resources, either as a mix with International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) resources or purely IDA funds. In these cases, the IDA funds are passed on at the same terms as they are received from the IDA.

The Bank provides a very high amount of Technical Assistance (TA) to its borrowing member countries. The capabilities of the countries, and particularly the small ones, for the preparation and management of development projects are very limited. The Bank provides TA either by making loans or grants for the preparation of the projects or by having them prepared by the Bank's own staff. In addition to this, the Bank provides opportunities - in co-operation with the Economic Development Institute (EDI) and other such institutions - for the training of personnel in the borrowing member countries on all aspects of project management. Further, the Bank provides training to senior level and middle-level managers in the public service in National Economic Management. The Bank also assists its small island members with preparation of their public sector investment programmes, development plans, fiscal reforms and structural adjustment programmes. It provides rehabilitation finance for recovery from natural disasters to which they are all prone. In the latter case, it has even varied the terms and conditions of existing loans so as to provide rapid response to the post disaster rehabilitation needs.

There is a Programme geared to TA for private enterprise which the Bank has been operating for a number of years (Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services - CTCs). In this Programme the Bank provides information and experienced consultants to enterprises which have problems that they wish to solve. The Bank acts as a clearing house to identify the person with the particular required experience and funds the costs of that consultant to assist a counterpart in another country. There is a minimal charge for this service which is only intended to give the recipient a degree of seriousness in its request and of pride in having paid for a service. This Programme has been particularly successful.

Another Programme that has been very successful is the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF). This is a grant programme funded jointly by the Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Bank. It provides capital financing for roads or sections of roads, footpaths, repairs and extensions of schools, health clinics, drinking water systems and other minor facilities to communities that would not normally be appropriately supplied. This is done only for those countries described as LDCs in our categorization. All of these, except Belize, are small island developing countries.

With respect to the future, CDB is carrying out a number of activities to develop its programmes for the next decade. Whilst it has not concluded this Programme yet, its preparation will be advanced by a Symposium at the Board of Governors in May on the CDB to the year 2000. CDB has put in train a proposal to its Board of Governors for a General Capital Increase of US\$200 million which would enable the Bank to acquire more ordinary funds for its ordinary resources lending programme.

In addition, the principal soft fund of the Bank - its Special Development Fund (SDF) - is now under negotiation for replenishment. It is early yet to say what is likely to come out of this, but an indication of the capacity of the Fund may be seen in the fact that the last replenishment designed to cover four years of the lending programme was for approximately \$US100 million.

Distribution of Loans Approved (Net) by Country and by Fund
(1970 - 1989)
(\$'000)

Country	Ordinary Capital Resources	Venezuelan Trust Fund	Special Development Fund	Agricultural Fund	Housing Fund	Counterpart Contribution Fund	Other Special Funds	Total	Percentage of Total
Anguilla	908	-	5,185	-	-	-	-	6,093	0.8
Antigua and Barbuda	4,018	-	6,803	902	657	32	741	13,153	1.8
Bahamas	22,764	3,248	3,375	-	-	-	59	29,446	4.1
Barbados	32,790	3,646	3,891	882	-	-	15,663	56,872	7.9
Belize	6,907	750	38,506	6,720	2,062	512	1,278	56,735	7.8
British Virgin Islands	10,129	-	10,907	994	-	-	2,020	24,050	3.3
Cayman Islands	27,554	-	5,073	313	515	-	3,173	36,628	5.1
Dominica	1,872	-	32,747	3,505	1,663	1,279	9,104	50,170	6.9
Grenada	2,091	-	28,647	891	975	620	4,934	38,158	5.3
Guyana	20,632	1,591	2,039	-	-	-	15,400	39,662	5.5
Jamaica	69,065	5,896	36,596	-	962	-	37,300	149,819	20.7
Montserrat	679	-	3,078	743	86	32	197	4,815	0.7
St. Kitts and Nevis	2,224	259	20,571	59	285	358	4,456	28,212	3.9
St. Lucia	10,138	677	34,595	3,849	-	617	9,824	59,700	8.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2,977	1,598	32,667	3,686	931	628	12,479	54,966	7.6
Trinidad and Tobago	29,003	-	2,450	-	-	-	-	31,453	4.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,970	-	3,942	-	-	-	-	5,912	0.8
Regional :									
LDC Focus	-	-	15,809	-	-	-	15,682	31,491	4.4
MDC Focus	6,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,353	0.9
Total	252,074	17,665	286,881	22,544	8,136	4,078	132,310	723,688	-
Percentage of Total	34.8	2.4	39.6	3.1	1.1	0.6	18.3	-	100.0

**Disbursements of Loans, Contingent Loans, Equity,
Secondary Mortgages and Grants
by Country and by Fund (1970-1989)
(\$'000)**

Country	Ordinary Capital Resources	Venezuelan Trust Fund	Special Funds Resources	Total
Anguilla	821	-	4,487	5,308
Antigua and Barbuda	3,808	-	12,905	16,7132
Bahamas	14,679	1,778	1,9676	18,424
Barbados	31,771	2,004	19,515	53,290
Belize	4,964	408	44,607	49,979
British Virgin Islands	2,921	-	8,697	11,618
Cayman Islands	21,111	-	7,786	28,897
Dominica	926	-	44,575	45,501
Grenada	1,649	-	34,888	36,537
Guyana	17,7385	903	17,324	35,612
Jamaica	52,616	3,635	47,920	104,171
Montserrat	670	-	3,494	4,164
St. Kitts and Nevis	1,700	143	18,724	20,567
St. Lucia	5,048	372	39,365	44,785
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2,400	883	430,307	43,590
Trinidad and Tobago	8,191	-	721	8,912
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,819	-	3,109	4,928
Regional	5,312	-	60,273	65,585
Total	177,791	10,126	410,664	598,581

**Contingent Loans Approved (Net) by Country and by Year
(1970 - 1989)**

Country	1970-1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95
Antigua and Barbuda	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Barbados	235	-	-	128	-	(12)	-	351
Belize	182	-	-	108	(20)	-	111	381
British Virgin Islands	50	-	-	164	-	-	-	214
Dominica	386	-	-	-	(35)	-	181	532
Grenada	347	-	-	-	(44)	-	-	303
Guyana	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
St. Kitts and Nevis	177	113	-	-	(9)	-	-	281
St. Lucia	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	434	20	(38)	49	(33)	-	-	432
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Turks and Caicos Islands	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total	2,016	133	(38)	449	(141)	283	395	3,097

**Grants Approved (Net) by Country and by Fund
(1970-1989)
(\$'000)**

Country	Special Development Fund	Agriculture Fund	Technical Assistance Fund	Other Special Funds	Total
Anguilla	115	-	60	601	776
Antigua and Barbuda	-	3	64	3,584	3,651
Bahamas	-	-	20	59	79
Barbados	46	-	112	169	327
Belize	299	-	166	3,932	4,397
British Virgin Islands	283	3	52	227	565
Cayman Islands	42	-	-	32	74
Dominica	133	121	227	5,420	5,901
Grenada	-	-	208	4,138	4,346
Guyana	15	-	1	266	282
Jamaica	96	-	-	102	198
Montserrat	140	-	19	1,609	1,768
St. Kitts and Nevis	100	-	239	3,815	4,154
St. Lucia	38	-	247	4,712	4,997
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	45	83	291	4,665	5,084
Trinidad and Tobago	35	-	-	318	353
Turks and Caicos Islands	136	-	77	118	331
Regional:					
LDC Focus	495	804	524	9,523	11,346
MDC Focus	54	-	-	-	54
LDC/MDC Focus	1,261	269	551	9,173	11,254
Total	3,333	1,283	2,858	52,463	59,937

C. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

UN/DTCD provides technical co-operation services and executes projects in 15 substantive areas, ranging from development administration and planning to natural resources and energy. The following paragraphs, therefore, describes the measures taken by the Department in island developing countries relating to specific sectors.

Development Planning

1. Funds have been allocated from the UN Regular Programme under INT/88/R02 for specification and development of a macro-economic model designed to accomodate the particular characteristics and planning requirements of island developing countries. The MESIC model (Macro-Economic Simulator for Island Countries) is the first of its kind developed specifically for island developing countries and comprises simultaneously a training model as well as an operational model to assist governments in meeting their macro-economic planning needs.

2. In addition, DTCD has also addressed the particular regional (subnational) planning needs of these countries. In association with the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), DTCD have developed a regional economic planning model for use by the planning agencies of island governments. The model, REMIC (Regional Economic Model for Island Countries) has been fully specified and is in the final stages of publication. Both the MESIC and REMIC models have been developed in close association and are, hence, highly compatible.

3. DTCD is currently involved with the implementation of some 20 projects in island developing countries either as executing agency or a provider of assistance under Government execution arrangements. The substantive areas covered by these projects include, macroeconomic, sectoral and regional planning, aid coordination, monitoring and evaluation systems, development budgeting and development banking as well as high-level economic policy advice to Governments. Twelve of these projects are located in Pacific island countries, seven in Carribean island countries and one (Maldives) in the Indian Ocean. In addition to these national projects, DTCD provides frequent and timely responses to the island governments' needs through the provision of interregional advisory services in development planning. As a result of the small scale of these economies and their isolation in DTCD projects Chief Technical Advisers in the Pacific have assisted in the implementation of UNDP Programmes, acting as the focal point for in-country administration in countries such as the Federal States of Micronesia. DTCD has also shown special concern for the needs of these countries in terms of their limited IPFs by providing associate expert inputs to supplement

international project staff. Similarly maximum use has been made of UN volunteers to provide essential inputs within the constraints of budgetary limitations. Particular attention has also been paid to assist in the preparation of Round Table documentation, both through in-country project staff and the use of interregional advisers.

4. In terms of proposals for future action we would highlight two new areas of activity. First, to ensure maximum utilization of the work on the MESIC and REMIC models, DTCD will hold an Interregional Workshop on Training in Macro-Economic Planning and Management funded by the Regular Programme in October 1990 in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Participants will include Government planning officials from 20 island developing countries around the world. Secondly, informal discussions have been held with UNDP on the need for, and design of a Regional Project for the Pacific to provide continuous training in developing planning for island government planning officials. Initial specifications are being prepared for an important regional project which will ensure the long-term capacity and self-sufficiency of Pacific Island governments in the vital area of planning and managing their developing programmes.

Statistics and Population

1. UNDTCD is currently executing over 25 statistics projects in island developing countries, and is supporting the preparations for the 1990 round of censuses in such countries as Cape Verde, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, to name only a few. DTCD demographers and other technical advisers are also carrying out training programmes in demographic analysis, assisting in the establishment of population planning units and executing other population related projects in seven other island developing countries. These efforts should help the governments of island developing countries to gain access to, and manipulate effectively, the basic data needed for planning and decision making.

2. In addition UN/DTCD has long been involved in the National Household Survey Capability Programme. Since the inception of the Programme in 1979 special attention has consistently been given to the statistical needs of the island developing countries. Among the first few countries to join the programme was Sri Lanka, which has remained an active participant of the programme, presently in its third phase. Sri Lanka has received substantial assistance under the programme from UNDP, UNFPA and USAID. Project proposals were also prepared in 1980 for Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa. Of these, Samoa joined the Programme in 1984 with assistance from UNFPA. Fiji has been implementing the programme with marginal assistance from CFTC, ESCAP regional advisory services and the technical advisory services of NHSCP.

Tonga has also implemented a part of its programme with assistance from New Zealand. Project proposals have in recent years been formulated for Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. The former has received preliminary assistance in sampling and is expected to join the Programme actively after the population census scheduled for 1990.

3. In the meantime, the island developing countries of Asia and the Pacific have received training in household survey methodology under the Regional NHSCP Training Programme organized at New Delhi (India) with technical assistance provided by the Government of India and the financial support of UNDP. The current phase of the programme (1989-90) is focused especially on the Pacific Island countries and other least developed countries of Asia.

4. Cyprus in the Mediterranean is another island developing country participating in NHSCP since 1983. The country has received assistance from various sources including UNFPA and the technical advisory services of NHSCP.

5. A sub-regional household survey capability programme for the Caribbean Island countries is presently under consideration. Sponsored by the CARICOM Secretariat, the programme has been developed with the assistance of consultant services provided by NHSCP and strongly endorsed by the Standing Committee of the Caribbean Statistician. The objective of the projected programme is to assist participating countries in establishing permanent survey capabilities for the collection, processing and analysis of economic, social and demographic statistics needed for evaluation, policy formulation, planning and administration. The proposal calls for external assistance of the order of \$2.55 million spread over 3 years, the possible sources for which are being explored by the CARICOM Secretariat.

6. In the meantime, an individual country level project has also been prepared for Cayman Islands and assistance sought from UNDP. A country level project is also under consideration for Jamaica.

7. A regional project involving a series of sub-regional workshops for training in the development of sampling frames and sample designs for integrated household survey programmes has also been initiated with financial support from UNFPA. Two of the proposed workshops will be for the Caribbean Sub-region.

Development Administration

1. UN/DTCD respond to requests of island developing countries for advisory services, and is presently cooperating with nine governments in improving their administrative capacities and developing their human resources. Projects executed by the

Department address specific aspects of administrative reform such as financial management and administration, the establishment of government audit services, improvement of personnel information systems, and managerial skills analysis.

2. For example, UN/DTCD is co-operating with the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD) in carrying out management training programmes, including workshops to develop the negotiation capabilities of public officials, for countries in the Caribbean region. It is expected that these activities will assist CARICAD in developing its capabilities to carry out similar activities on its own.

Water

1. DTCD and its predecessors have been involved in water resources exploration, assessment, planning and development on small island since the early 1960s, when a hydrogeologist was sent to Barbados to help the Government explore and develop its ground-water resources.

2. The idea of a regional project originated in the Caribbean. The rationale for the "Grasshopper" project was that, since no one island country had sufficient human and financial resources to carry out the necessary surveys, assessment and development of their fragile ground-water resources, a team of specialists would move from island to island utilizing expensive equipment shared among the islands, such as drilling rigs and geophysical equipment. However, with the additional experience gained by DTCD on islands including the Bahamas, Western Samoa and Kiribati, it was realized that it was not enough to deal with only one type of water resource on a small island. Work on islands had to include all aspects of water resources assessment, planning, development, use, protection, conservation and management of all types of water resources, including surface water, rain-water catchments and non-conventional water resources.

3. Using this concept, DTCD embarked on a regional project in the Caribbean in September 1979, financed for the first three years by its Regular Programme resources. The purpose of the project, which was based in Barbados, was to investigate the needs of the 11 small island countries of the region and to prepare a UNDP-financed regional project according to its findings.

4. The regional water project has co-operated with the water authorities in all of the independent island countries of the Caribbean. Scheduled to end in 1990, it has assisted in preparing project documents and proposals for UNDP-financed projects to assist the water authorities on individual island in

planning and design of water supply systems. The work on the individual islands was carried out mainly by junior engineers and hydrogeologists seconded from their governments as Associate Experts and by United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) financed by UNDP. The main outputs included exploration and assessment of water resources, medium and long range planning of water supply systems, design of water supply schemes and supervision of construction. Total follow-up investments in construction of water supply systems by both governments and external donors, mainly based on results of UNDTCD-executed projects in the region, has so far amounted to over US\$ 40 million.

5. Through its global approach to island countries, DTCD has provided extensive technical assistance in the form of long-duration projects and short consultancy missions to numerous island countries throughout the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans and the Caribbean and Mediterranean Seas.

6. A new phase of DTCD's global effort was initiated in the Pacific following the recommendations of the meetings held in Suva in 1983 and 1984, and in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 32/185 on action programmes for island countries. The project was launched in 1986 with seed money from DTCD's Regular Programme, to carry out a preliminary survey of water needs in the region. During the initial phase, the needs for assistance in water resources on small island of the Pacific were assessed, project documents were prepared, and financing was sought for a large-scale regional project, subsequently approved in 1987. Ancillary projects have now been initiated in several of the islands, supported with funding from the Capital Development Fund, UNDP IPF resources, and others.

D. Food and Agriculture Organization

FAO does not have special technical assistance for island developing countries (IDCs) but, within overall programmes for developing countries, special attention is given to them. This has included fielding of programming and project formulation missions as well as assistance on request in the preparation and follow up of roundtable meetings of the LDCs among the IDCs.

While all developing countries share a number of problems, many of them are more pronounced in their impact on island developing countries, particularly the smaller islands. In general the constraints faced by IDCs are the following:

- a narrow resource base and lack of diversity in their economic structure;
- a general inability to readily access the international capital markets;
- the poor state/absence of certain basic supporting infrastructure for agricultural and industrial development;
- a shortage of necessary manpower and skills in promoting, planning and in implementing development projects/programmes, often aggravated by migration;
- their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, arising out of their geographical location;
- an imbalance between domestic and export agriculture which is further aggravated by their inability to compete in the international market;
- the high proportion of their foreign exchange earnings spent on food imports due in most cases to the absence of reliable food security strategies and programmes for modernising their agricultural systems;
- the need to initiate implementable and viable agrarian reform programmes;
- the need for incentives to encourage young men and women into agriculture given the high average age of the present farming community.

FAO will continue to support activities of the Member Nations classified as island developing countries, at their request, to the extent of its ability, within its field of competence and subject to the availability of resources.

While the technical assistance requirements of the island developing countries will be country-specific, some of the areas needing priority attention are the following :

- establishing agricultural insurance schemes, particularly related to facilitating the rehabilitation of production following natural disasters;
- creation of mechanisms to ensure access by small farmers to necessary agricultural equipment and inputs for production;
- training and other types of technical support to establish food production programmes with particular reference to the identification, formulation and implementation of projects;
- application of various support measures to enable countries to take greater advantage of the provisions offered within the UN Law of the Sea Convention in favour of maritime developing countries;
- changing consumption habits through sustained promotional programmes aimed at reducing illiteracy levels and creating greater awareness of new uses of food and indigenous raw materials for food processing so as to reduce the usually high food import bill;
- strengthening institutions and international cooperation, with particular reference to credit, research, marketing and to internal, overland and external transportation;
- improving mechanisms to allow for exchanges of trained manpower and the sharing of experience under TCDC arrangements, including networks;
- support to develop effective planning systems and well-defined, long-term programmes for diversified efficient and competitive agricultural production and marketing;
- disseminating existing research and promoting new technologies for processing agricultural products generating income both in the domestic as well as in export markets.

Given the fragile environment of islands, efforts are needed on a number of fronts to assist IDC in natural resources conservation and environmental protection. The following areas are particularly important:

- environmental impact assessment procedures which screen project proposals as early as possible and focus on those projects which pose the potential for significant negative environmental effects;
- preparation of national conservation strategies for the agricultural and rural development sector which identify policy, institutional, training and technical needs related to environment protection and management;
- increased training and information dissemination at all levels related to issues such as environmental impact assessment, environmental guidelines for project design and environmentally sound development strategies;
- strengthening environmental policies and technical components of relevant development ministries such as agriculture, forestry,

fisheries, planning and finance to incorporate environmental components into their development activities;

- development of the capacity of countries to identify environmental problems and carry out environmental impact assessments at national and district level for development activities which may have significant negative environmental effects.

The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) monitors crop conditions and production prospects in many island developing countries. It assists them with the establishment or improvement of their national early warning systems. When the food supply situation calls for special attention, crop assessment missions are mounted. Assessments of the food supply/demand situation continue to be disseminated through the System's monthly bulletin "Foodcrops and Shortages" to governments and international organizations involved in relief operations.

In the field of commodities and trade, FAO Intergovernmental Commodity Groups review the world situation and outlook, consider policy action to promote cooperation among producing and consuming countries and to increase the economic viability of these commodities. Several island developing countries are active members of these Intergovernmental Groups which undertake activities of specific interest to individual island developing countries. At the national level, several island developing countries have been assisted in strengthening their capacities for analyzing commodity policies and programmes.

E. International Civil Aviation Organization

Within its Regular Programme ICAO's air transport economic and regulatory assistance to island developing countries is a part of its general assistance to developing countries. This assistance takes the form of the publication of guidance material and information on the full range of economic subjects, missions by air transport experts to provide advice to civil aviation authorities, and the regular conduct of workshops in the following areas - facilitation (customs and immigration procedures), statistics, airport and route facility management, forecasting and economic planning and international fares and rates. At a more specific level air transport studies on passenger and air freight transport cover trends and developments in developing regions while also providing the opportunity to address some of the problems of island developing countries and to propose broad remedial measures.

In addition the ICAO Assembly, in 1983, adopted Resolution A24-12, a copy of which is attached, which is intended to facilitate the operation of international air transport services by developing countries having a community of interest. Although stated in general terms and of general applicability, this Resolution was adopted with the particular difficulties of island developing countries in mind.

Within its Technical Assistance Programme, ICAO continues to pay particular attention to civil aviation development in island developing countries and is now in the process of planning activities for the next UNDP cycle, which will include consideration to the extent possible of the needs of island developing countries.

ICAO technical assistance is provided to the island developing countries mainly under UNDP-funded projects, both under its individual country programme and inter-country programme. In a few instances, some assistance has also been provided under Trust Funds arrangements financed either directly by the government or utilizing other donor funds made available to the country concerned. The population of the island country being generally very small, the level of their UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) is generally also small. The civil aviation sector therefore receives either very little or no support from the respective country IPFs.

Africa

Technical assistance has been provided by ICAO to a number of African island developing countries, with funding supplied by UNDP country IPFs as well as the UNDP Special Fund for island developing countries. In particular, the latter fund financed primarily human resource development projects in Cape Verde and Seychelles. Other island States served by ICAO technical assistance in the past include Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius and Sao Tome and Principe. While the majority of the assistance was directed predominantly towards human resource development, some operational assistance (OPAS) expertise and provision of operational equipment has been included.

Asia and the Pacific

In the last 10 years, ICAO executed some 8 specific technical assistance country projects. The countries were: Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands and Tonga. The areas of assistance included training of airline personnel, airline operation and management, civil aviation management, aviation legislation and airport development.

Additionally, ICAO/UNDP assistance was provided to the small islands of the South Pacific and Maldives under UNDP-funded regional projects under which fellowship training and short-term consultancies were provided in various civil aviation disciplines. Assistance was also provided to the South Pacific Forum Secretariat in the formulation of the large-scale South Pacific Civil Aviation Development Programme, and active ICAO technical oversight is envisaged in the future implementation of the project.

Caribbean

ICAO technical assistance is provided to the Caribbean island developing States mainly under UNDP-funded country projects. In some cases, assistance has also been provided through the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service (CAPS) arrangements financed directly by the government.

In the last 10 years, ICAO executed some 24 specific technical assistance country projects. The countries were: Antigua, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The areas of assistance included training of personnel in several fields of civil aviation, as well as advisory services in different fields.

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A24-12: Practical measures to provide an enhanced opportunity for developing States with community of interest to operate international air transport services

Whereas it is one of the purposes of ICAO to support principles and arrangements in order that international air transport services may be established on the basis of equality of opportunity and operated soundly and economically;

Whereas the provision of regular and reliable air transport services is of fundamental importance to the development of the economies of many developing States, including those dependent on tourism;

Whereas the strict application of the criterion of substantial ownership and effective control for the authorization of an airline to exercise route and other air transport rights could deny to many developing States a fair and equal opportunity to operate international air services and to optimize the benefits to be derived therefrom;

Whereas the realisation of developmental objectives among such States is increasingly being promoted by co-operative arrangements among such States in the form of regional economic groupings, and functional co-operation symbolic of the affinity and community of interest existing among those States;

Whereas such community of interest is particularly shared among developing States belonging to such regional economic integration movements; and

Whereas the exercise of route and other air transport rights of a developing State having such community of interest by an airline substantially owned and effectively controlled by another developing Member State or States or its or their nationals sharing the same community of interests will serve to promote such interests, further national development and provide an enhanced opportunity to such developing States to operate international air services and to optimise the benefits to be derived therefrom;

The Assembly:

1. *Calls* upon Contracting States to recognize the concept of community of interest within regional economic groupings as a valid basis for the designation by one developing State or States of an airline of another developing State or States within the same regional economic grouping where such airline is substantially owned and effectively controlled by such other developing State or States or its or their nationals;

2. *Urges* Contracting States to accept the designation of and allow an airline substantially owned and effectively controlled by one or more developing State or States (or its or their nationals) belonging to a regional economic grouping to exercise the route rights and other air transport rights of any developing State or States within the same grouping, under mutually acceptable terms and conditions including air transport agreements negotiated or to be negotiated by the parties concerned; and

3. *Directs* the Council when and if requested to render all feasible assistance to States wishing to enter such regional arrangements.

F. International Maritime Organization

The Technical co-operation activities of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) place the greatest possible emphasis on assisting developing countries, including island developing countries and territories, in the enhancement of human and technical resources necessary for effective maritime administration and operation in accordance with global standards for maritime safety, marine pollution prevention and related aspects of shipping and ports.

Individual project activities, summarized in Annex 1, are aimed at promoting the following goals:

- I. Self-reliance in organizational and legal capacity for administration and operation of safe and environmentally sound maritime activities;
- II. Self-reliance and transfer of technology in maritime education and training keeping abreast of technological changes in maritime industry, and meeting training requirements for seafarers and maritime shore-based personnel;
- III. Promotion of awareness of detrimental implications to the environment of ship-generated marine pollution, ocean dumping, and dredging works; use of available pollution response technology; and desirability of environmentally sound maritime activities;
- IV. Special needs of least developed countries and of women, and promotion of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

The task ahead requires further mobilization of national and multilateral resources, as well as pragmatic national and international plans for concrete action. These endeavours could be significantly advanced in the context of the meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries, and donor countries and organizations.

Maritime technical co-operation required in the future includes:

- on-board training for cadets;
- technical port operations;
- harmonization of maritime legislation;
- the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS);
- maritime search and rescue services;
- safety measures for ships carrying dangerous goods; and,
- related aspects of shipping and ports.

In the field of maritime education technology, efforts are underway to link maritime training institutes of island developing countries to a world-wide maritime training system including the World Maritime University and other establishments in developing countries in order to exchange information on maritime education and training, and promote mutual assistance in teacher and officer training as well as on-the-job training.

IMO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PROGRAMMES
and main features

Expenditure/Budgets (US\$)
1989 - 1990

ADMINISTRATION OF MARITIME SECTOR

685,000

Advanced post-graduate and specialized training at World Maritime University, IMO International Maritime Law Institute in Malta and IMO International Maritime Academy in Italy

MARITIME TRAINING INSTITUTES

1,878,000

Development of maritime training institutes (facilities; programmes; curricula/syllabuses; certification/examination units; teacher training; provision of equipment and teaching aids.

PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

972,000

Assistance in marine pollution prevention, preparedness and response, including equipment, training programmes, short courses and seminars/workshops

MARITIME SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

393,000

Development of maritime safety administrations to implement global safety standards relating to navigation and seafarers, passengers and cargoes, and related aspects through advisory services, training programmes, seminars/workshops, short courses and publications.

TOTAL US\$ **3,928,000**

G. International Monetary Fund

The Fund endeavors to treat all members equally, while taking account of their particular needs and circumstances.

Fund assistance to small island developing countries has involved, and will continue to focus on:

1. Providing policy advice.
2. Making available the Fund's financial resources.
3. Providing technical assistance.
4. Helping to catalyze international financial support.

Policy advice is most commonly provided in the context of periodic (usually annual) consultations with the countries and in discussions of use of the Fund's financial resources. During the consultations, discussions between a staff team and officials of ministries, the central bank, other financial institutions, and public enterprises, are usually held in the country concerned. A staff report on the discussions with the authorities that reviews recent economic developments, analyzes current policy issues, and assesses short-term and medium-term prospects is prepared for discussion by the Fund's Executive Board. These reports frequently serve as a principal source of information for donors interested in evaluating the country's developments and prospects. Advisory missions also visit the countries from time to time on the request of the authorities to provide advice on the design and implementation of monetary and fiscal policies.

A number of the small island member countries have borrowed from the Fund to support adjustment programs (Attachment I). For example, Western Samoa had six stand-by arrangements 1/ during 1975-84 while the Solomon Islands had two stand-by arrangements during 1981-83. Among the Caribbean island countries, Dominica and Grenada made extensive use of the Fund's financial resources. Dominica made use of the extended Fund facility 2/ during 1981-84 for a total of (SDR 8.55 million), a stand-by arrangement 1984-85 (SDR 0.9 million) and the structural adjustment

1/ Stand-by arrangements are designed to assure members of Fund financial assistance up to a specified amount in a period up to three years, subject to certain performance criteria.

2/ The extended Fund facility is intended to provide financial support to countries with balance of payments difficulties, but over a period long enough to allow them to adopt suitable corrective measures.

facility 1/ during 1986-89 (SDR 2.80 million) Grenada had two stand-by arrangements (1979-80 and 1981-82 under which SDR 3.55 million were made available) and an arrangement under the extended Fund facility in 1983-84 (SDR 1.13 million). Both St. Lucia and St. Vincent borrowed from the Fund in 1980. Mauritius made extensive use of Fund resources in the first half of the 1980s in support of its adjustment efforts which resulted in the complete elimination of unemployment, a rapid acceleration of export and income growth, and the re-emergence of balance of payments surpluses. Moreover, Mauritius' strong reserve position has enabled it to prepay earlier purchases. Sao Tomé and Principe has been implementing a structural adjustment program since mid-1987.

A number of countries have also made use of the Fund's compensatory financing facility 2/ to cover temporary export shortfalls. For example, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Western Samoa made a total of 13 purchases under this facility during 1975-89 for a total of SDR 88 million. Among the Caribbean islands, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent made purchases under this facility totaling SDR 5.85 million in 1981. The Solomon Islands also obtained emergency assistance in 1986 under the Fund's policy of assisting members in meeting their foreign exchange needs following natural disasters.

All of the island members, except Antigua and Barbuda, Fiji, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, and Seychelles are on the list of countries eligible to use both the structural adjustment facility and the enhanced structural adjustment facility, which are designed to provide balance of payments assistance to lower-income members facing protracted balance of payments problems.

1/ The structural adjustment facility was established in March 1986 to provide additional assistance on concessional terms to the low-income countries currently eligible for IDA resources that face protracted balance of payments problems and are in need of such assistance. An eligible member seeking to use the facility's resources must present a three-year macroeconomic and structural adjustment program intended to overcome the protracted balance of payments problems and foster economic growth.

In addition, another scheme of financial assistance on concessional terms to low-income countries called the enhanced structural adjustment facility was established in December 1987. Retaining most characteristics of the structural adjustment facility, this facility provides a more flexible instrument with regard to the amount of financing. The use of this facility involves a substantial effort by the member country to strengthen the external payments positions in a sustainable manner and create the conditions to achieve sustained economic growth.

2/ The compensatory financing facility provides additional financing to member countries experiencing balance of payments difficulties due to temporary factors largely beyond their control.

The small island countries make extensive use of technical assistance from the Fund in the area of monetary and fiscal management, legal drafting, and statistics (Attachment II). In fact, the small islands may have greater access than most member countries to technical assistance when measured on a per capita basis or in relation to quotas in the Fund. Technical assistance is provided by the Fund's Central Banking Department mainly in the establishment and operation of central monetary institutions, including the development of appropriate instruments of monetary policy, management of foreign exchange reserves, supervision of commercial banks and nonbank financial institutions, and research and statistical activities. Advice on improving the country's financial structure or the banking system and on the debt management has also been requested. Experts are frequently assigned for periods of about two years to act as policy advisors within the monetary authority or, on occasion, to serve in senior executive positions as chief or deputy chief executive officers or department heads. In the case of the six Caribbean island countries, technical assistance was provided to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (and its predecessor Authority) in its capacity as common monetary authorities to the islands.

Technical assistance is provided by the Fund's Fiscal Affairs Department mainly to strengthen public sector financial and economic management capability. Special areas of assistance include project analysis and evaluation, the criteria for including spending proposals in the budget, the classification of expenditure items, the basis for revenue and expenditure projections, and the integration of macroeconomic analysis and policy advice into the budget process. On the revenue side, the assistance includes advice on tax reform, widening the tax base, improving the design of individual taxes, strengthening the tax administration, and computerizing tax administration. On expenditure control, weaknesses in monitoring and reporting are identified and changes in accounting practices are suggested. For the public enterprises, a policy framework to govern their operations is proposed, including the generation of financial information for their own use and for the Government, and the establishment of a unit within the Ministry of Finance to monitor their activities and advise on policy.

The Fund's Legal Department provides technical assistance in the legal area, primarily for the drafting of legislation in connection with the establishment of central monetary institutions, banking laws, the supervision of other financial institutions, and the revision of tax systems.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Fund provides technical assistance in macroeconomic statistics, including balance of payments, money and banking, government finance, national accounts and prices. This technical assistance has been provided by staff missions. Beginning in 1990, there is the possibility of assigning statistical advisors to member countries for a period varying from a few months to two years, within available resources. The statistical missions examine methodological, as well as compilation issues in the context of existing statistical systems. The placement of statistical advisors would help

countries where the statistical infrastructure is inadequate and which would, therefore, benefit more from longer periods of assistance, including extensive training of local staff.

In connection with long-term technical assistance assignments, local counterparts are normally identified to work with Fund-sponsored experts and receive appropriate training; these counterparts are expected to subsequently assume the experts' responsibility. In addition, officials of all small island member countries participate in the courses of the IMF Institute in Washington, DC; the Fund also organizes regional seminars on economic and financial management.

The Fund expects to continue to provide a range of financial, analytical, technical, training, and research assistance as described above, according to established operating procedures, requests from the countries, and staffing constraints.

IMF Financial Assistance to Member
Small Island Developing Countries, 1980-89 1/

	Stand-by Arrangements and Other Use of Regular Resources	Extended Fund Arrangements	Structural Adjustment Facility	Trust Fund Loans	Compensatory Financing Facility
(In millions of SDRs)					
Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde *	—	—	—	—	—
The Comoros *	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica *	1984-85 (0.97)	1981-84 (8.55)	1986-89 (2.80)	—	1981 (1.95)
Fiji	—	—	—	—	1982-85 (18.25)
Grenada *	1979-80 (0.65) 1981-82 (2.90)	1983-84 <u>2/</u> (1.13)	—	1977-80 (1.96)	1981 (1.40)
Kiribati *	—	—	—	—	—
Maldives *	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	Series of stand-bys 1978-85 (cumulative 245.5)	—	—	—	1977, 1981, 1985 (59.0)
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	1978-80 (19.5)	1981 (45.0)
St. Kitts & Nevis *	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia *	1980 (1.80)	—	—	—	1981 (1.20)
St. Vincent *	1980 (0.425)	—	—	—	1981 (1.30)
São Tomé and Príncipe *	—	—	—	—	—

IMF Financial Assistance to Member
Small Island Developing Countries, 1980-89 1/ (concluded)

	Stand-by Arrangements and Other Use of Regular Resources	Extended Fund Arrangements	Structural Adjustment Facility	Trust Fund Loans	Compensatory Financing Facility
(In millions of SDRs)					
Seychelles	—	—	1989-92 (2.80) 3/	—	—
Solomon Islands *	1981-86 (3.1) 4/	—	—	—	—
Tonga *	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu *	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa *	1981-85 (7.50)	—	—	1977-80 (1.96)	1980-83 (3.15)

1/ Loan period. Amounts of resources made available is indicated in brackets.

2/ Arrangement canceled after less than one year.

3/ Committed over 3 years.

4/ Including emergency assistance in 1986.

* Countries eligible for structural adjustment facility and extended structural adjustment facility.

IMF Technical Assistance to Member
Small Island Developing Countries, 1980-89

Antigua and Barbuda (and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank)

A fiscal advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance from August 1982-April 1984. Fiscal missions visited in February/March 1983 (tax reform), March 1988 and February/March 1989 (the last two for tax administration). Bureau of Statistics missions visited in October 1985 (general economy statistics) and November 1987 (multitopic statistical mission).

Technical assistance was provided by the Central Banking Department to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (and its predecessor authority) in their capacity as common monetary authorities to the six islands ^{1/} as follows:

Missions visited in 1982 (interest rates), 1983 (establishment of Central Bank), and 1987 (review of uniform banking law). Additionally, advisors have been stationed at the Central Bank in the following areas: Advisor to Managing Director 1978-81; Advisor on Banking Supervision 1983-89; Research Advisor 1984-90; Executive Advisor to Governor 1984-87. Furthermore, an expert was seconded to serve as Senior Operations Director from 1981-83. Separately, a Bureau of Statistics mission in 1987 to advise on the compilation of monetary statistics.

The Legal Department assisted in drafting a general banking law (1980), a draft Convention on Banking (1985), a draft Offshore Banking Act (1985) for the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and its member countries.

Cape Verde

Both the Central Banking Department and the Fiscal Affairs Department have provided experts in a variety of areas. More recently, the Bank of Cape Verde has been seeking advice on the separation of the commercial and development banking functions of the Bank from those of a central bank as well as advice on how to stimulate offshore banking. At present Cape Verde is receiving technical assistance from the Fiscal Affairs Department, which is providing both an accounting advisor and a budget advisor, and the Central Banking Department, which has scheduled a visit from a debt advisor and is searching for a foreign exchange advisor and an advisor to the Governor. The Legal Department commented on the draft law on the restructuring of banking and credit. The Bureau

^{1/} Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

of Statistics sent two missions in money and banking statistics in 1983 and 1988.

The Comoros

Several advisors from the Central Banking Department served in the Ministry of Finance during 1980-85, and a mission reviewed the banking system in early 1988. An expert from the Fiscal Affairs Department served as a tax advisor from April 1981 to June 1983 following a technical assistance mission in 1980. This advisor was followed by the assignment of another tax advisor during 1984-86. The Comoros has received four technical assistance missions from the Bureau of Statistics in the areas of money and banking (1983 and 1987), government finance statistics (1986) and balance of payments statistics (1988).

Dominica

A fiscal accounting advisor was stationed in Roseau from June 1981-June 1983. A fiscal advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance for six months in 1984. Fiscal missions visited in 1982 (tax reform); 1983 (commodity taxes); 1987 (tax reform); and 1987 (sales tax). A government finance statistics mission visited in 1980.

Fiji

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the Reserve Bank of Fiji on a long-term basis as General Manager (for 36 months ending April 1980), Deputy Governor (for 24 months ending April 1987), Research Manager (three experts for 96 months from May 1981 to January 1987), Research Advisor (for 24 months to November 1990) and Bank Supervision Advisor (for 24 months to September 1990).

Central Banking missions visited Fiji for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: financial system review (1982), external debt (1984), monetary policy (1989) and money and banking seminar (1989).

In the fiscal field, a budget advisor and an accounting advisor were assigned to the Ministry of Finance for a period of 24 months and 8 months beginning April 1982, respectively.

Fiscal missions visited Fiji for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following arrears: financial management study (1980), tax advice (1980, 1983, 1983, 1987, 1988, 1989), customs advice (1981), administration of public enterprises (1983, 1984, 1985, 1985), budget advice (1984), expenditure control advice (1986), tax policy (1989), and tax and budget legislation drafting advice (1981, 1981, 1982, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1986).

Statistics missions visited Fiji for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: Central Bank

Bulletin (1980), balance of payments statistics (1982, 1989 and 1990), and general economy statistics (1987).

Grenada

Fiscal advisors were assigned to the Ministry of Finance from October 1979-December 1981. Fiscal missions visited in 1984 (public enterprise performance); and 1984 (tax reform and expenditure control). Bureau of statistics missions visited in 1981, 1985 and 1987.

Kiribati

A central banking mission visited Kiribati for a period of 2 weeks to provide advice on the establishment of the Monetary Authority in 1987. A fiscal legislation mission visited Kiribati for a period of 2 weeks to provide technical assistance in fiscal legislation in 1987. A statistics mission visited Kiribati for a period of 4 weeks to provide technical assistance in real sector statistics in 1987.

Maldives

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the Maldives Monetary Authority on a long-term basis as advisor on monetary arrangements (three experts for 34 months from October 1979 to July 1982), statistical advisor (for 54 months ending April 1986), accounting advisor (for 18 months ending February 1984) and general advisor (two experts for 36 months from April 1986 to June 1990).

Central banking missions visited Maldives for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: central banking procedures (1981, 1982), banking legislation (a joint mission with a staff from the Legal Department, 1984), and central banking operations (1985).

In the fiscal field, a budget advisor was assigned on a long-term basis to the Ministry of Finance for a period of 18 months ending May 1983.

Statistics missions visited Maldives for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: general statistics (1982), money and banking statistics (1980 and 1984), and government finance statistics (1986).

Mauritius

Mauritius has received extensive technical assistance in the areas of fiscal policy, tax administration, credit policy, and statistics. Currently, assistance is being provided in connection with a revision of fiscal legislation and to support reform of the system of credit control.

Papua New Guinea

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the Bank of Papua New Guinea on a long-term service as Deputy Governor (for 36 months ending January 1982), Advisor to Governor (for 21 months ending December 1983), Chief Manager, Corporate Services (for 12 months ending November 1985), Advisor, General Operations (for 24 months ending November 1987), Manager, International Department (four experts for a period totaling 119 months ending December 1989), Chief Manager, Economic Group (four experts for a period totaling 102 months to March 1991) and Bank Supervision Advisor (for a period of 6 months to May 1990).

A joint legal-central mission visited Papua New Guinea for a period of one week to provide technical assistance in central banking legislation in 1985.

In the fiscal field, a customs advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance for a period of 12 months ending October 1983 and a budget advisor for a period of 21 months to November 1990.

Fiscal missions visited Papua New Guinea for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: fiscal reporting (two visits in 1981), tax advice (1981), public enterprises (1981) and budget advice (1988).

Statistics missions visited Papua New Guinea for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: money and banking statistics (1985) and general economics statistics (1985).

St. Kitts and Nevis

A fiscal mission visited in August 1981 (tax structure and administration). Bureau of Statistics missions visited in 1981 (balance of payments), in 1983, 1984 and 1987 (money and banking), in 1984 and 1988 (government finance), and in 1988 (general economy). A seminar on balance of payments compilation was held in St. Kitts in February 1988.

St. Lucia

A fiscal accounting advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance from August 1980-September 1982. Fiscal missions visited in 1985 (review of tax structure) and 1985 (review of accounts and financial controls). A Bureau of Statistics mission visited in 1981 (balance of payments) and 1982 (general economy).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

A fiscal advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance from May to October 1985. A Bureau of Statistics mission (general economy) visited in 1982.

São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé and Príncipe has received considerable technical assistance in the areas of central banking, monetary statistics, and fiscal policy. Long-term resident experts continue to be provided by the Central Banking Department and the Fiscal Affairs Department. The Bureau of Statistics provided assistance in the areas of balance of payments (1981 and 1989), general economy (1982 and 1987) and money and banking (1987).

Seychelles

Seychelles has received technical assistance through: an expert serving as General Manager of the Central Bank of Seychelles until January 1989; Bureau of Statistics technical assistance missions in general economy (1981), money and banking (1985), and government finance (1990).

Solomon Islands

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the Central Bank of the Solomon Islands on a long-term basis as Managing Director (three experts for a period totaling 57 months ending April 1983), Operations Manager (three experts for a period totaling 84 months ending February 1987), Research Manager (four experts for a period totaling 89 months to September 1990), Banking Manager (for 9 months ending January 1980), Foreign Exchange Advisor (for 15 months ending May 1984) and Bank Supervision Advisor (two experts, for 12 months ending December 1984).

Central banking missions visited the Solomon Islands for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: central banking legislation (a joint legal-central banking mission, 1983), bank supervision (1984, 1986, 1987 and 1989) and rural credit (1984).

In the fiscal field, a budget advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance on a long basis for a period of 48 months ending October 1989.

Fiscal missions visited the Solomon Islands for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: tax advice (1981 and 1987), financial management system (1983) and budget advice (1983).

Statistics missions visited the Solomon Islands for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: general statistics (1981 and 1985), money and banking statistics (1981 and 1987), balance of payments statistics (1982, 1989 and 1990), and government finance statistics (1985).

Tonga

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the National Reserve Bank of Tonga on a long-term basis as Governor (for 36 months to May 1990) and Advisor of Research and Statistics (for 12 months to July 1990).

A joint legal-central banking mission visited Tonga for a period of one week to provide technical assistance in central banking legislation in 1985.

Fiscal missions visited Tonga for a period of 2-3 weeks to provide technical assistance in the following areas: tax advice (1986 and 1990) and budgetary accounts (1989).

A money and banking statistics mission visited in 1986.

Vanuatu

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the Central Bank of Vanuatu on a long-term basis as Chief Executive Officer (three experts for a period totaling 113 months ending November 1987), Deputy General Manager (two experts for a period totaling 66 months to March 1990), Assistant Chief Executive Officer (for 16 months ending April 1982) and Research Manager (four experts for a period totaling 108 months to September 1990).

Fiscal missions visited Vanuatu for a period of 2 weeks to provide technical assistance in the area of tax advice (1983).

A legal mission visited Vanuatu for a period of one week to provide technical assistance in banking legislation in 1980. A central banking mission visited Vanuatu for a period of about 6 months to provide technical assistance in foreign exchange rate management (1981).

Statistics missions visited Vanuatu for a period of 2 weeks to provide technical assistance in the government finance statistics (1988) and general economics statistics (1988).

Western Samoa

In the central banking field, experts have been assigned to the Central Bank of Samoa on a long-term service as General Manager (two experts, for a period totaling 51 months, from March 1983 to June 1988); as General Advisor (for an initial period of 12 months from June 1989); as Foreign exchange Advisor (for 28 months from September 1984 to January 1987); as Manager, Research and Statistics (two experts for a period totaling 48 months, from October 1984 to October 1988); as Research Advisor (for an initial period of 12 months, beginning February 1990); and as Bank Supervision Advisor (for 24 months to September 1990).

In the fiscal field, a budget advisor was assigned to the Ministry of Finance for a period of 12 months from December 1985 to December 1986.

Fiscal missions visited Western Samoa in 1981 (tax review), in 1987 (tax advice), in 1988 (tax advice). On tax administration (tax advice on the computerization of the Revenue Department), a fiscal expert visited Western Samoa in 1987 and in 1988.

In the tax legislation field, Fund missions visited Western Samoa to provide drafting assistance on tax legislation in 1983 (initial assessment of the request) and in 1984 (sales tax legislation drafting). The technical assistance project was expanded to drafting assistance on income tax legislation requiring several visits--in 1984, two in 1985, and two in 1986.

A joint (legal-central banking) mission visited Western Samoa in 1983 to provide technical assistance on general banking legislation.

Statistics missions visited Western Samoa to provide technical assistance as follows:: money and banking (1980 and 1983), government finance (1985), and balance of payments (1986).

H. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

UNDRO carries out several different types of disaster mitigation activities either in *Island Developing Countries (IDCs)* themselves, or for the benefit of IDCs. These include:

- Disaster management research projects
- National projects
- Regional, sub-regional, and international activities
- Symposia, seminars, and workshops
- Disaster management publications

Typical examples of such current activities, or those carried out recently by UNDRO, follow. Such activities constitute a major, ongoing part of UNDRO's work programme; as such, these and other similar actions will be actively initiated and pursued by UNDRO in the future.

1. UNDRO Disaster Management Research Projects.

"Preliminary Study on the Identification of Disaster-prone Countries Based on Economic Impact"

This research project, completed in January, 1990, was carried out primarily for the UNDP Governing Council, in connection with preparations for its 5th programming cycle. Several members of the Council had suggested that its calculations should include a supplementary consideration of whether or not a country is disaster-prone. At the request of UNDP/PCO, UNDRO undertook this preliminary study in order to determine whether it is feasible to develop such a quantitative measure of *disaster-proneness*.

The objective of the study was to attempt to devise a quantitative measure which will identify the degree to which a country is disaster-prone. Such a measure was to be based on objective, simple, universal criteria. Particular attention was paid in this study to *Island Developing Countries (IDCs)* (as well as to *Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*).

The result of the study was the development of such a measure, called a *disaster-proneness index* which although only preliminary, appears promising for UNDP's consideration in the 5th programming cycle. This will benefit IDCs by providing a basis for disaster mitigation efforts to be included in individual projects to be carried out in the development planning process for the benefit of those countries.

The index selected as a measure of disaster-proneness was the damage caused by the disaster as a percentage of its total annual Gross National Product (GNP). After empirical trials with several countries, a threshold of 1% of total annual GNP was decided upon in order for a disaster to be considered a *significant disaster*, and thus be included in the calculation of the index for a given country. This threshold appears to be sufficient to include most disasters which can be considered to have had a major effect on the country in question.

An index was calculated for every such disaster which occurred during the approximately twenty-year period January, 1970 to July, 1989, for which sufficient information was available either to compute or to estimate such an index. The index was calculated for each disaster which occurred during the period in question which equalled or exceeded the established threshold. A *Total Index* and an *Average Index* for each country were then computed as possible measures of its disaster-proneness.

The Total Index is the sum of the indices of each significant disaster which occurred in the country during the period studied. It thus measures the *total effect over twenty years* of damage suffered by that country, as a percentage of one year's total annual GNP.

The Average Index is the average of the indices of all significant disasters which occurred in the country during the period studied. It thus measures the effect of the *average significant disaster* which struck the country during the twenty-year period of the study, as a percentage of its total annual GNP.

Some 195 countries and territories were examined in the course of the study, including all fifty-one defined by UNCTAD to be *Island Developing Countries (IDCs)* (as well as the forty-two defined as *Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*). Of those, sufficient information was available, or could be estimated, to compute the total disaster-proneness index and the average disaster-proneness index for 133 of them, including thirty-three of the IDCs (and twenty-nine of the LDCs).

The results of the computations for the IDCs are summarized in the Tables on the following pages. (Copies of the complete study, including the results for *all* countries which were examined, can be obtained from UNDRO, Geneva.)

Table 1, "*Summary - IDC 'Disaster-Proneness' Index (1970-1989)*", lists all fifty-one IDCs examined, in simple alphabetical order, and shows, *inter alia*, the Total Index and Average Index for each such country. This Table also indicates those IDCs for which insufficient information was available either to compute or to estimate an Index.

Table 2, "*IDC Summary by Index*", lists the IDCs in *descending order of Index*, once by *Total Index* and once by *Average Index*, for all those IDCs for which an Index could be computed or estimated. (Details on *each "significant"* disaster within each country, are included in the Annex to the complete report available from UNDRO.)

2. UNDRO National Disaster Mitigation Projects.

Table 3 lists some of the IDCs in which UNDRO has recently carried out, or continues to carry out disaster mitigation projects, including the names of the countries and descriptions of the projects. Somewhat more detailed descriptions of certain typical ones among them follow as examples, in alphabetical order by country:

- **Haiti:**

A new initiative was launched in 1989 to assist the National Predisaster Planning and Relief Office to develop its capacity in disaster preparedness. A four-week consultancy mission was undertaken to identify technical assistance needs in disaster management and relief co-ordination. Detailed cyclone preparedness plans will be made for two of the most vulnerable regions. The project has four principal objectives:

Training of non-administrative personnel of OPDES, the national organization responsible for disaster management, in damage evaluation, relief co-ordination at both the local and national level, prevention activities, and the management of the different types of disasters to which Haiti is prone.

The establishment of a mechanism permitting greater cooperation between Haitian authorities and the international disaster management community.

The definition of criteria for the participation of local vulnerable populations in disaster preparedness.

The formulation of a methodology, including certain standards, in order to take into account the idea of vulnerability to natural disasters in the planning and management of development projects.

The project document is now being completed and activities are planned to begin in 1990.

- **Indonesia:**

A project to strengthen all aspects of disaster management and mitigation has been implemented since mid-1986 with the collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project, involving four Government ministries, has four main areas of activity:

- Risk evaluation and disaster mitigation.
- Operational disaster response development.
- Integrated disaster management planning.
- Cross-sectoral training.

Another important objective is to raise the awareness of policy makers, planners, and populations at risk, to these issues. Nearly two hundred national and provincial disaster management officials have already received training under the aegis of this project.

A six-week mission to the country, just concluded, has completed the identification of disaster mitigation options for inclusion in Indonesia's next five-year development plan. Phase I of the project concluded in 1989, and Phase II has begun this year.

- **Madagascar:**

Madagascar has suffered major recent losses from cyclones, floods, and industrial hazards. In response to Government requests for technical assistance to mitigate such disasters, UNDR0 has, since 1985, supervised the execution of a UNDP-funded project for the establishment of a national network of emergency centres with related training and communication systems for disaster management. The objectives of the project are:

Development of modalities for improved diffusion and reception of warnings addressed to the communities threatened by impending disasters.

Development of modalities for increased and faster delivery of relief needs to disaster-stricken areas through established depots in disaster-prone areas.

The training of officials in the planning for and the management of disaster emergencies.

Establishment of a "Centre-Pilote du Depot de Secours Non-Alimentaire (DSNA)" to demonstrate the advisability of the creation of other pilot centers to cover the entire national territory in case of need.

To reach those objectives, equipment was identified worth US\$ 315,000, representing eighty percent of the total budget of the project. In addition, recent activities have included training seminars in disaster management, one for sixty-two medium-level officials, and one for twenty-two high-level officials with the assistance of the Centre of Training Studies in La Réunion.

- **Maldives:**

In 1987, several tidal waves, one of them the highest in many years, struck the Maldives, causing extensive damage to the entire archipelago.

With financial support from the Netherlands, and as an initial step, UNDR0 provided a civil engineer to the Government of the Maldives to review the damage suffered and the repairs required, and to formulate an outline plan for the improvement of coastal defenses against such disasters.

In 1988 another UNDR0 consultant, supported by UNDP, began working with the Government to review overall past and anticipated national and international mitigation efforts, in order to take stock of resources in hand, committed, or pledged, and to identify outstanding assistance needed on the basis of the tidal wave hazard, the likelihood or recurrence, and the population, property, and resources at risk and vulnerable.

The conclusions reached, including an overall assessment of risk and vulnerability, the definition of a national plan of action, and the identification of related needs in technical assistance, expertise, material and financial resources, were made available for consideration by the UNDP Round Table for the Maldives held in 1989.

- **Mauritius:**

In 1989, UNDRO engaged the services of a consultant for six weeks to review the Mauritius Government's state of disaster mitigation in order to develop a detailed programme of activities to:

Improve future response to disasters.

Propose recommendations for strengthening the central administrative unit which has responsibility for executing disaster mitigation programmes, including the co-ordination of all relevant agencies.

His comprehensive report is now being reviewed by appropriate Government authorities so that they may define the steps to be taken in a first follow-up mission to be organized by UNDRO later this year, in order to begin to implement his recommendations. In consultation with appropriate Government authorities, he will identify priority items among those recommendations and define a work plan for their implementation, and will establish a training program for Mauritian disaster management personnel.

- **Papua New Guinea:**

Rabaul Volcano in East New Britain, Papua New Guinea, is a very high-risk volcano. A provincial disaster plan for the region was developed under an UNDRO project, containing detailed provisions for the evacuation of Rabaul in the event of an impending eruption. The plan is one of the most comprehensive that exists for any volcano in the world. It specifies the high-risk areas corresponding to different types of eruption and wind directions, and indicates the procedures for calling an evacuation. These procedures include the routes and means of transport to be used, requirements for establishing an alternative emergency operations centre, airport and communication facilities after evacuation, and for shelter in safe areas for evacuees. It describes in detail the actions to be taken by each sector of the provincial government in response to a sequence of four levels of emergency developed by UNDRO, the fourth of which calls for immediate evacuation. The complete involvement of the provincial authorities in the preparation and rehearsal of the plan ensures that it is thoroughly understood by those responsible for its implementation.

Since the completion of the plan, activity of the volcano has caused authorities to declare up to a second-stage alert and to implement the corresponding emergency plan. The existence of this plan has established a clear course of action for the authorities, and its successful application to date has created confidence among the population that proper steps will be taken to deal with potential eruptions of the volcano whenever they arise.

- **Philippines:**

Two projects have recently been initiated by UNDRO in the Philippines:

Core Shelter Assistance Project.

Disaster Management Training Project.

The immediate objective of the Core Shelter Project is to provide assistance for the construction of typhoon-resistant shelter in the Southern Tagalog, Bicol, and Central Visayas regions, in order to use the external assistance received for the rehabilitation of homeless victims of Typhoon Sisang, which struck the Philippines in 1987, in the most cost-effective manner. The long-range objective is to upgrade the emergency shelter assistance of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). This will be accomplished with the community organization component, to increase participation of the victims and by drawing on their commitment to make their houses livable and to maintain typhoon-resistant standards. The Core Shelter Project has provided practical guidance in typhoon-resistant low-cost housing, including the design and construction of demonstration houses.

The Disaster Management Training Project was initiated in 1989. Its immediate overall objective is to upgrade the capabilities of the members of the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) as well as NGOs, in disaster management techniques, through their participation in an intensive training programme. Activities of the Project include:

Design and prepare the syllabus for a training programme in disaster management based on the needs and functions of members of the NDCC and concerned NGOs operating nationwide.

Design and prepare the syllabus for two-week National Disaster Management Workshops for NDCC members and representatives of NGOs.

Design and prepare the syllabus for training of the regional and provincial members of the NDCC and NGOs with inputs from the results of the National Workshop.

Conduct four one-week Regional/Provincial Disaster Management Workshops per year, one for each regional cluster.

Conduct three-day post-workshop evaluation and integration sessions among selected participants of the National and Regional/Provincial Workshops.

This Project is a new programme of disaster management training workshops which uses primarily the technical and training resources of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre of the Asian Institute of Technology, in Bangkok, an UNDRO Collaborating Centre.

3. UNDRO Regional, Sub-regional, Inter-regional, and International Disaster Mitigation Activities.

Table 4 lists some of the regional disaster mitigation projects which UNDRO has recently carried out, or continues to carry out, which either involve IDCs or are of benefit to IDCs. The Table includes the region and a description of the project. Somewhat more detailed descriptions of two typical ones among them follow, as examples:

- **The Pacific Region:**

Towards the end of 1987, UNDRO began to lay the groundwork for a disaster mitigation programme for the Pacific region. Discussions were held with Government representatives, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), and the regional UNDP Office in Fiji.

The main objective of the programme is the strengthening of the capability of the Pacific Islands to cope with disasters, particularly those caused by cyclones.

Activities proposed include the training of local officials responsible for disaster emergencies in disaster management techniques, both within the countries and abroad, and updating of national disaster preparedness plans, emergency communication facilities, and community preparedness.

The programme is to be established in Fiji in close collaboration with the regional tropical cyclone project of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) based in Nadi, as well as with organizations providing bilateral disaster preparedness assistance in the region.

- **The Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDPPP):**

The Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDPPP) is based in Antigua and serves the disaster management needs of twenty-nine participating States and Territories, including primarily Island Developing Countries. The project, which was initiated in 1981, is managed by UNDRO and is implemented in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCS).

Since 1981 a variety of initiatives have been launched. These have resulted in an increased capacity for disaster management at the national and regional levels. These include training of personnel, technical assistance, surveys of vulnerable areas, the creation and activation of national disaster preparedness offices, and the improvement of emergency telecommunication systems. The Project's recent activities have focused on hazard mapping programmes in risk areas, the improvement of resistance of buildings to earthquakes and hurricanes by training building contractors and inspectors, the implementation of public awareness measures, and the setting up of a regional disaster information centre.

The programme also includes technical assistance for the development of national emergency policies and contingency plans, training in hurricane shelter procedures and damage assessment and simulation exercises.

The Project serves as a regional pool of expertise in the Caribbean and as a focal point for the sharing of experiences and the promotion and co-ordination of efforts undertaken in the disaster mitigation field.

The Project will phase out by the end of 1990. During this year two studies are to be made to pave the way for a regional mechanism to fulfill the functions carried out by PCDPPP:

A Caribbean Community (CARICOM)/PCDPPP mission will identify the functions and location of a regional disaster response focal point. Its report will be submitted to the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community.

An independent evaluation of the programme of three PCDPPP components (UNDRO, PAHO, LRCS) during the period 1988-1989, which will contain a project audit and recommendations for a regional disaster management mechanism.

It will be the task of the PCDPPP to see in what way the recommendations of the two studies may be merged in order to lay the foundation for a regional approach encompassing disaster response and disaster mitigation.

4. UNDRO Symposia, Seminars, and Workshops in Disaster Management.

Table 4 also includes some of the regional disaster management seminars and workshops which UNDRO has recently either organized, sponsored, or participated in. These seminars and workshops all include participants from IDCs, some of whom were able to take part thanks to a grant from UNDRO.

5. UNDRO Publications Dealing with Disaster Management.

Table 5 lists the kinds of publications produced by UNDRO which deal with disaster management and which are available and of benefit to IDCs in disaster mitigation programs in those countries.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY - IDC "DISASTER-PRONENESS" INDEX (1970-1989)

COUNTRY	POPULATION (1980)	PER CAPITA GNP (1980) TOTAL (\$MIO)	SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE (1% GNP)	NO. OF EVENTS	TOTAL INDEX	AVERAGE
ANGUILLA	N.A.	\$ 920.	N.A.	0	0.00	0.00
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	75,000	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,000,000	1	38.00	38.00
ARUBA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(1)	(1)
BAHAMAS	210,000	\$ 3,450	\$ 7,300,000	0	0.00	0.00
BAHRAIN	344,000	\$ 8,200	\$ 28,200,000	0	0.00	0.00
BARBADOS	249,000	\$ 3,270	\$ 8,100,000	0	0.00	0.00
BERMUDA	60,000	\$ 11,760	\$ 7,100,000	0	0.00	0.00
BRUNEI	221,000	\$ 16,790	\$ 37,100,000	0+	(1)	(1)
* CAPE VERDE	295,000	\$ 310	\$ 900,000	2	12.06	6.03
CAYMAN ISLANDS	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(1)	(1)
* COHOROS	347,000	\$ 290	\$ 1,000,000	3	61.18	20.39
COOK ISLANDS	18,000	\$ 1,170	\$ 210,000	1	119.05	119.05
CUBA	9,579,000	\$ 1,410 (1981)	\$ 135,060,000	1+	2.86+	2.86-
CYPRUS	620,000	\$ 3,430	\$ 21,200,000	1-	(1)	(1)
DOMINICA	74,000	\$ 640	\$ 500,000	3	141.30	47.10
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5,431,000	\$ 1,190	\$ 64,800,000	1+	2.31+	2.31-
FIJI	634,000	\$ 1,750	\$ 11,100,000	6	14.68	2.45
GRENADA	110,000	\$ 780	\$ 900,000	0	0.00	0.00
GUAM	106,000	\$ 6,980	\$ 7,400,000	0+	(1)	(1)
* HAITI	5,009,000	\$ 280	\$ 14,200,000	2+	9.21+	4.61-
INDONESIA	146,345,000	\$ 450	\$ 663,700,000	4-	(1)	(1)
JAMAICA	2,172,000	\$ 1,090	\$ 23,600,000	5	64.40	12.88
* KIRIBATI	59,000	\$ 390	\$ 200,000	0	0.00	0.00
MADAGASCAR	8,714,000	\$ 350	\$ 30,100,000	2+	16.60+	8.30-

TABLE 1: SUMMARY - IDC "DISASTER-PRONENESS" INDEX (1970-1989) (cont'd)

COUNTRY	POPULATION (1980)	PER CAPITA GNP (1980) TOTAL (\$MIO)	SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE (1% GNP)	NO. OF EVENTS	TOTAL INDEX	AVERAGE
* TUVALU	8,000	\$ 630	\$ 50,000	0	0.00	0.00
* VANUATU	117,000	\$ 380	\$ 400,000	4	228.41	57.74
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.K.)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1-	(1)	(1)
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	97,000	\$ 6,520	\$ 6,400,000	N.A.	(1)	(1)

KEY TO SYMBOLS APPEARING IN TABLE 1:

- * = LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY ALSO
- N.A. = INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
- (1) = INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO COMPUTE OR ESTIMATE INDEX
- (2) = ESTIMATE
- + = COULD BE HIGHER, DEPENDING ON MISSING INDEX INFORMATION
- = COULD VARY, DEPENDING ON MISSING INDEX INFORMATION

TABLE 2 - IDC SUMMARY BY INDEX

DESCENDING ORDER BY TOTAL INDEX:			DESCENDING ORDER BY AVERAGE INDEX:		
1.	MONTERRAT (1)	1,200.00	1.	MONTERRAT (1)	1,200.00
* 2.	VANUATU (4)	228.41	2.	COOK ISLANDS (1)	119.05
3.	DOMINICA (3)	141.30	* 3.	VANUATU (4)	57.74
4.	COOK ISLANDS (1)	119.05	4.	TOKELAU (1)	50.00
5.	ST. LUCIA (2)	81.17	5.	DOMINICA (3)	47.10
6.	JAMAICA (5)	64.40	6.	ST. LUCIA (2)	40.58
* 7.	COMOROS (3)	61.18	7.	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (1)	38.00
8.	TONGA (5)	50.20	8.	ST. KITTS & NEVIS (1)	28.00
9.	TOKELAU (1)	50.00	* 9.	COMOROS (3)	20.39
10.	MAURITIUS (4)	40.68	10.	ST. VINCENT/ GRENADINES (2)	18.00
11.	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (1)	38.00	11.	JAMAICA (5)	12.88
12.	ST. VINCENT/ GRENADINES (2)	35.99	12.	MAURITIUS (4)	10.17
13.	ST. KITTS & NEVIS (1)	28.00	13.	TONGA (5)	10.04
14.	SRI LANKA (3+)	25.50+	14.	SRI LANKA (3+)	8.50-
15.	MADAGASCAR (2+)	16.60+	15.	MADAGASCAR (2+)	8.30-
16.	FIJI (6)	14.68	* 16.	CAPE VERDE (2)	6.03
* 17.	CAPE VERDE (2)	12.06	* 17.	HAITI (2+)	4.61-
* 18.	HAITI (2+)	9.21+	18.	CUBA (1+)	2.86-
19.	CUBA (1+)	2.86+	19.	FIJI (6+)	2.45
20.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1+)	2.31+	20.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1+)	2.31-

NOTES

1. THE FOLLOWING IDCS HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1970-1989, AND THEREFORE HAD A TOTAL INDEX = AVERAGE INDEX = 0.00:

ANGUILLA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BARBADOS, BERMUDA, GRENADA, KIRIBATI (*), MALDIVES (*), NIUE, PHILIPPINES, SEYCHELLES, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, TUVALU (*).

2. FOLLOWING ARE THE IDCS EXAMINED IN THE STUDY FOR WHICH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE EITHER TO COMPUTE OR TO ESTIMATE AN INDEX:

ARUBA, BRUNEI, CAYMAN ISLANDS, CYPRUS, GUAM, INDONESIA, MALTA, NAURU, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAO TOME & PRINCIPE, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS, VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.K.), VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.), WESTERN SAMOA (*)

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN TABLE 2

- * = LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY ALSO
 + = COULD BE HIGHER, DEPENDING ON MISSING INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUAL DISASTERS
 - = COULD VARY, DEPENDING ON MISSING INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUAL DISASTERS
 (n) = NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD 1970-1989

TABLE 3: UNDR0 NATIONAL DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECTS IN OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF IDCS

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE / DESCRIPTION	--- DATES ---	
		START	END
CYPRUS: =====	Advice on earthquake risk reduction methods for the Nicosia Master Plan.	1984	1984
FILJI: =====	National disaster preparedness and prevention planning.	1985	1985
HAITI: =====	1. Disaster mitigation project.	1987	1987
	2. Assist National Pre-disaster Planning and Relief Office to develop its capacity in disaster preparedness.	1989	1989
	3. Disaster preparedness and prevention project.	1990	1992
INDONESIA: =====	1. Strengthening of disaster management in Indonesia, within the context of the UNDP country programme, including establishment of a National Disaster Management Institute.	1982	1985
	2. National disaster preparedness and prevention planning.	1985	1985
	3. Initiation of national training project.	1986	1986
	4. Implementation of project for strengthening of all aspects of disaster management and mitigation, including training, organization and procedures, information flow, and risk monitoring. Phase I.	1986	1989
	5. Disaster Management Project, Phase II. Special emphasis on cross-sectoral training.	1990	1993
MADAGASCAR: =====	1. Technical assistance project in disaster preparedness, including communications, disaster management training, and transportation.	1984	--
	2. Strengthening of disaster intervention capacity	1985	1987
	3. Establishment of a national network of emergency centres with related communications systems for disaster management.	1985	1988
	4. Strengthening the capacity of the national disaster preparedness organization with regard to cyclones.	1986	1990
	5. Strengthening Conseil National de Secours	1987	1990
MALDIVES: =====	Review preparedness and prevention measures in connection with coastal flooding. (Details included in Secretary-General's Report.)	1988	1988

TABLE 3: UNDRO NATIONAL DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECTS IN OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF IDCS (cont'd)

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE / DESCRIPTION	--- DATES ---	
		START	END
MAURITIUS: =====	Emergency Assistance after Cyclone FIRINGA. Review state of disaster mitigation, develop detailed program of activities to improve response to disasters, and propose recommendations to strengthen the central administrative unit responsible for executing disaster mitigation programs including the coordination of all relevant agencies.	2/84	4/90
PHILIPPINES: =====	1. National disaster preparedness and prevention planning.	1985	1985
	2. Disaster Management Training.	2/89	12/90
	3. Technical assistance to government for core shelter development, and training in disaster management. Program of disaster management training workshops developed. Guidance in typhoon-resistant low-cost housing, including design and construction of demonstration houses. (Project on cyclone shelters, 1989. Project on disaster preparedness, 1989.)	8/89	12/90
VANUATU: =====	Inter-agency mission, followed by project on improvements in national disaster preparedness structure.	1984	1985

TABLE 4: UNDRO REGIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

(Includes Symposia/Seminars/Workshops not mentioned elsewhere)

REGION	PROJECT TITLE / DESCRIPTION	START	END
ASIA: =====	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). The Centre was created as an UNDRO collaborating centre as part of the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. It is a regional training centre in disaster management and receives ongoing support from UNDRO. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1986	--
CARIBBEAN: =====	Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project. Multi-agency project covering 29 island countries and territories in the Caribbean for disaster prevention, preparedness, and communication.	9/81	12/90
EUROPE: =====	(Participating countries include mostly IDCs, some of which are also LDCs) Pisa Emergency Relief Goods Stockpile. Creation, expansion of UNDRO warehouse to pre-position stockpiles of emergency relief goods in the United Nations Supply Depot in Pisa, Italy. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1984	--
INTER-AGENCY: =====	Panel on Tropical Cyclones. Develops disaster prevention and preparedness projects, including workshops and seminars, on tropical cyclones. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1974	--
INTER-AGENCY: =====	Regional Seminar on Disaster Preparedness.	1984	1984
INTER-AGENCY: =====	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Joint UNEP/UNDRO production of "Compendium on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation" ("Preparedness Aspects" published 1984). (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1984	--
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL: =====	Collaboration in studies on reducing the effects on the environment which result from major accidents. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1985	1985
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL: =====	Typhoon Committee. An inter-governmental organization to reduce the effects of typhoons through improved forecasting of typhoons and floods, and disaster prevention and preparedness. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1968	--
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL: =====	TOPEX (Typhoon Operational Experiment). Participation in Warning Dissemination and Information Exchange component of TOPEX, a project of the Typhoon Committee. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1981	1984
INTERNATIONAL: =====	International Programme for the Protection of Urban Centres from Earthquakes. Programme to train and inform specialists and the public on measures to reduce earthquake losses in densely-built urban areas constituting homogeneous or continuous structural systems. (Benefits LDCs and IDCs.)	1984	--
INTERNATIONAL: =====	International seminar on post-earthquake measures for structural engineering and physical planning.	1985	1985

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TABLE 4: UNDRO REGIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MITIGATION ACTIVITIES (cont'd)

REGION	PROJECT TITLE / DESCRIPTION	--- DATES ---	
		START	END
INTERNATIONAL:	Draft Convention on Removal of Legal Obstacles to the Delivery of Emergency Relief Supplies. Proposed convention to expedite the delivery of relief supplies, submitted to Thirty-Ninth Session of General Assembly. Revisions in progress. (Benefits LDCs and IDCs.)	1984	--
INTERNATIONAL:	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. To provide a framework for national and international projects on disaster mitigation. Participation in preparations for the Decade, including the temporary Secretariat and acting as the United Nations focal point for Decade activities. (Benefits LDCs and IDCs.)	1987	--
MEDITERRANEAN:	Earthquake Risk Reduction Project. Cooperative project on seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean Region. Participation in formulation of Mediterranean Action Plan to assist countries in the region to develop and share innovative techniques for seismic risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, and mitigation. Development of policies for earthquake risk/loss reduction. Development of multi-disciplinary techniques of risk management as an integral part of physical and economic planning. Assist in emergency planning and strengthening of public awareness and preparedness. Emphasizes land use planning, basic engineering issues, and disaster preparedness, from a user's point-of-view.	1/89	6/91
PACIFIC	(IDCs included among participating countries - Cyprus, Malta)		
	Workshop on Post-disaster Evaluation for the Pacific Islands. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1985	1985
SOUTH PACIFIC:	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Programme.	3/90	2/92
	(Includes mostly IDCs; some are also LDCs)		
SOUTHWEST INDIAN OCEAN:	Tropical Cyclone Committee for the Southwest Indian Ocean. Regional body (eight countries) to reinforce national capabilities in regional cooperation in forecasting tropical cyclones and in the dissemination of warnings. (Benefits both LDCs and IDCs.)	1984	1984
	Training seminar in disaster prevention and preparedness.	1984	1984

TABLE 5: OTHER UNDRO ACTIVITIES BENEFITTING IDCS - UNDRO PUBLICATIONS
(Not mentioned elsewhere under specific projects)

PUBLICATION/SERIES	DESCRIPTION
COMPENDIUM: =====	"Compendium on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. UNDRO/UNEP Compendium of Current Knowledge". Twelve volumes.
GUIDELINES: =====	"Guidelines for Disaster Prevention". Seven volumes.
TECHNICAL REPORTS: =====	Series of technical monographs, manuals, reports, bulletins, etc., on new technological developments in disaster management, computerized data bases of disaster management information, the use of satellites in disaster situations including emergency communications, etc. Nineteen such documents currently in print.
"UNDRO NEWS": =====	Bi-monthly publication containing articles on disaster prevention technology, pre-disaster planning, public education, assessment of relief needs, etc.
OTHER: =====	Other documents, brochures, etc., dealing with UNDRO and its functions. Sixteen such documents currently in print.
FILMS: =====	Production of a series of video films for use in disaster preparedness and prevention.

I. United Nations Economic Commission
for Latin America and the Caribbean

Within its annual work programme the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat has implemented a number of projects aimed at strengthening the capability of small island countries in such areas as Science and Technology, Population Studies, Environmental Issues, Statistics and Information, key areas of importance for the economic and social development of these countries.

The Secretariat has also promoted and strengthened TCDC activities between the smaller Caribbean countries and the larger Latin America states in the areas of agro-industry, information networking and demography.

In recent years greater attention has been paid to the specific issue of the development of SIDCs as the secretariat has also worked with and encouraged the non-independent territories of the region to participate in special programmes and projects of the ECLAC/CDCC system.

The ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held in Port of Spain in 1985 adopted Resolution 18 (IX) mandating the CDCC to develop a programme of action in favour of small island developing countries. After consultation with a number of governments and agencies, a meeting of officials was held to develop the programme.

This meeting was held in Saint Lucia from 24-28 August 1987 and the report of the meeting was presented to the tenth session of the CDCC where it was agreed that CDCC and CARICOM should combine efforts to develop and implement the plan.

The joint efforts with CARICOM took longer to materialize than had been anticipated. Because of this delay, the Secretariat went ahead and circulated a draft plan of action and invited comments from governments and organizations. The response was generally good and were incorporated into the plan.

The Action Plan for Small Island Developing Countries (LC/CAR/G.258/Rev.1) proposes a number of areas for attention and projects for consideration, within an inter-disciplinary and multisectoral framework and focuses on an integrated approach to include such areas as agricultural development and its links with industry, co-operatives, health, housing and tourism. Some components of trade were also linked to these and all other areas

of the plan. It provides for activities which incorporated long-term development goals making use of the limited resources of the country.

This plan of action was presented to the eleventh session of CDCC held in St. Croix, 18-22 November 1988, which accepted the plan and directed ECLAC/CDCC to implement it within the context of its work programme (Resolution 24 (XI) of CDCC).

In preparation for the Group of Experts meeting to be held in New York later this year, member countries of CDCC, at its twelfth session in Curacao from 4-8 December 1989, mandated the secretariat to hold a preparatory meeting on small island developing countries in order to enable the Caribbean SIDCs to focus their attention and ideas on formulating specific programmes for consideration by the international community.

This meeting was held in Saint Lucia from 28-30 March and will review work undertaken in this area as well as present proposals regarding programmes and projects in support of the development efforts of small island developing countries. A report of this meeting will be forwarded as soon as possible.

J. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

1. Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries which make them particularly disadvantaged resulting in vulnerability and dependence, UNIDO's programme of assistance takes into consideration the priority needs of the island developing countries in the Country Programme. In addition, missions are fielded to explore new concepts and provide flexibility in UNIDO's technical capabilities.

2. The activities of UNIDO given the particularities of island developing countries, cover the gamut of industrial operations. In a broad sense, the UNIDO programmes in Industrial Planning are giving increasing emphasis to industrial restructuring, decentralization of decision-making policy, privatization and to the need for an adequate information basis, planning tools and decision support systems. Technical co-operation in the field of institutional infrastructure is characterized by an increased assistance in developing an integrated approach, involving a comprehensive package of technical service. UNIDO has also provided technical co-operation aimed at establishing and strengthening the capabilities of industrial information services. The UNIDO programme in quality control, standardization and metrology is an important element of its integrated programmes. Development and promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprises has been another major element. UNIDO has also provided technical co-operation in establishing/strengthening institutions such as Chamber of Commerce and Industry, federations of industry and associations of manufacturers. Industrial management and rehabilitation has also been a major activity. Considerable attention has been devoted to the modernization of management structures and to the application of computers in management and the development of appropriate software. There have been efforts to develop a philosophy of rehabilitation at the government policy level, making appropriate use of diagnostic tools and action plans, including follow-up technical assistance at the plant level. Industrial training includes fellowship programmes which responds to the needs of the IDCs, in particular through tailor-made training programmes for managerial and technical personnel in industrial projects, and through group training activities and study tours. A number of regional and subregional training programmes that have been undertaken are of direct relevance to the IDCs. For instance, within the

framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, priority has been given to a number of training projects involving training institutions at the regional level. Feasibility studies, including opportunity and pre-feasibility studies, have been implemented, leading to new investment projects and the rehabilitation or expansion of existing enterprises. UNIDO methodologies for industrial investment project preparation, evaluation and financing have been presented in a number of developing and other countries.

3. UNIDO's efforts include co-operation with the private sector as well as with Governments. Through its System of Consultations Investment Promotion, Industrial Investment Programme and Industrial Technology Promotion activities, UNIDO endeavours to foster joint ventures between private sector institutions in the least developed, island developing and land-locked countries and other countries. The UNIDO System of Consultations serves as a forum for contacts and negotiations between developed and developing countries. It thus enables the international community to assess world-wide development trends and the problems hindering development in particular industries, and to formulate action oriented recommendations at the national and international levels. For instance, the search for alternative technologies is one important aspect of recent consultations, and has resulted in the scaling down of some existing technologies and industrial plants, leading to the introduction of mini iron and steel, fertilizer and hydropower plants. With regard to industrial promotion, UNIDO has assisted investors in developing countries in identifying sources of financing, technology and know-how, as well as in identifying joint venture partners. Investment promotion meetings which serve as a forum for bilateral discussions between local promoters of a project and the potential joint venture partners have been held in certain IDCs and can be organized upon request. UNIDO Investment Programme continues to assist in identifying sound investment projects with local sponsors and in finding foreign partners to increase the availability of financial and other resources required for their implementation. Such projects include the rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of existing facilities, as well as the

establishment of new ones. UNIDO activities related to industrial technology promotion are geared towards strengthening the technological capabilities of developing countries such as island developing countries, assisting them in acquisition, adaptation and management of technologies, as well as the establishment of technology policies. UNIDO has financed the participation of representatives from island developing countries in consultation meetings from its regular budget and in the case of investment promotion UNIDO also covers the costs of the participation of promoters in an effort to develop capability to developing countries to participate in bilateral and international negotiations.

4. An example of an important feature of technical assistance of UNIDO to respond to the specific needs of IDCs is illustrated by specific projects under implementation in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and developing countries in Europe. In Sao Tome and Principe the first phase of a project in assistance to the privatisation and industrial promotion is currently going on. Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for co-operation in Industrial Development was organized in Cape Verde islands. A new project has been approved for Seychelles in the development of a mother-of-pearl production plant. Small pacific islands like Vanuatu, Tonga and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are receiving assistance in the development and promotion of small and medium-scale industries and entrepreneurial development. Kiribati is receiving assistance to solar salt industry. UNIDO has assisted in the establishment of an export processing zone in Fiji. The study on the development of marine based industry in Eastern Indonesia has already been completed. Technical assistance to the boat manufacturing industry has been extended to Micronesia and Indonesia. A project on indigenous enterprise promotion has been completed in the Solomon Islands. A pilot plant in the exploration of metallic and non-metallic minerals is currently being implemented in Cuba and the project on the improvement of nutritive value and conservation of harvest residues by means of ensilage has been completed. Aside from the development of agro-industry, Haiti is currently receiving assistance for the development, production and commercialisation of "artisanat artistique". A project has been completed in Montserrat on improved management through computer support while a project has been implemented in the Netherlands and Antilles on industrial development and

export promotion. Trinidad and Tobago has been the recipient of a workshop on technology contract negotiations and a workshop on the development of microelectronic capability. In Malta a seminar was held on financial analysis of feasibility studies and the application of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis + Reporting (COMFAR). Training seminars on financial and economic evaluation of industrial investment projects including the use of COMFAR have been implemented in many of the island developing countries. These are just but a few of the completed and on-going projects of relevance to the priority needs of IDCs.

6. UNIDO's future programme of assistance would be a continuation and strengthening of the activities already mentioned. At the industrial level, the following types of measures such as provision of assistance for overcoming critical bottle-necks in management, maintenance, repair and physical facilities in order to obtain better use of existing infrastructure and industrial plants will be included as well as provision of additional financial support for the identification of industrial projects, undertaking of feasibility studies and detailed preparation of investment projects as well as projects relating to the industrial strategy. Furthermore, assistance to substantially enhance the supply of inputs necessary for rural development, agricultural implements, fertilizers etc., in order to increase production and productivity in food processing would be accorded attention as well as strengthening of support for job-creating activities to community levels, including support for local small-scale, labour-intensive rural industrial projects and for non-governmental organizations involved in industrial development. Further emphasis would be given on assistance in trade promotion efforts, export processing industries, investment in infrastructure, appropriate training programmes, transfer of technology, food and agriculture and institution building.

K. World Food Programme

Since the beginning of its operations in 1963, the World Food Programme (WFP) has provided assistance to 27 island developing countries, valued at almost US\$ 970 million. Slightly over 90 percent of the Programme's aid to this group of countries were allocated in the framework of 217 development projects and the remaining 10 percent were provided as humanitarian and relief aid.

At present, WFP has 44 on-going development projects in 18 island developing countries, with the corresponding commitments amounting to US\$ 301 million. The Programme's development assistance, targeted to the poorest and provided in support of Government projects, covers sectors such as human resource development (31 percent of total development commitments to island developing countries), land settlement (22 %), food security (16 %), dairy development (13 %), agricultural and rural development (11.5 %), environment protection (3%) and rural infrastructure development (3 %).

In addition to the development assistance, WFP is also providing humanitarian and relief aid to island developing countries, valued at US\$ 6.7 million. Out of this total, over two millions were committed to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and the remaining 70 percent in support of some 40,000 refugees.

Over the last five years, on average about six percent of WFP's total expenditures on operational activities for development were made in favour of island developing countries. Provisional figures for 1989 indicate that last year the Programme provided grant assistance to this category of countries valued at almost US\$ 50 million (about seven percent of total expenditures, exclusive of administrative and other support costs). In addition, a number of small island developing countries have been traditionally the major beneficiaries of WFP aid on a per capita basis. The per capita WFP expenditure on operational activities in island developing countries, recipients of WFP assistance, and having a population of less than a million inhabitants is estimated at US\$ 5.45 in 1989, compared to the Programme's overall average of US\$ 0.20.

In 1990, in addition to sustained help to refugee populations, WFP expects to commit over US\$ 24.5 million to support new development projects in island developing countries, especially in the field of human resource development.

L. World Meteorological Organization

It may be noted that WMO has no specific plan of action particularly for the island developing countries. However, under the various programmes of the Organization which are global in nature any gap in the observing or telecommunications networks is felt by the international meteorological community. This is particularly relevant for island countries generally situated in areas where meteorological data are scarce.

Every effort is made by the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCO) to fill in those gaps through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Voluntary Co-operation Programme (VCP) and Trust Fund (TF) projects. This is particularly true for those islands subject to drought (Cape Verde) or tropical cyclones (e.g. Jamaica, Caribbean islands, South West Indian Ocean islands).

One of the major problems facing the island developing countries is the lack of national resources to maintain and operate the very often sophisticated equipment offered under the different projects. A good example is the radars installed in a number of islands for cyclone forecasting purposes.

Under the VCP projects, WMO tries to obtain from the donor countries a supply of spare parts large enough to enable the country to maintain the equipment for a reasonable period and WMO also tries to obtain some kind of commitment from the donor country to assist the recipient island for a longer period. Under the UNDP projects this is more difficult to achieve as the Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) of those islands are generally low.

The island countries could also gain from the establishment of Marine Meteorological Services and also provide effective support to international navigation. A few of the countries have modest Port Meteorological Offices and also operate a ship-to-shore service in collaboration with the national P.T.T. These activities could be strengthened in the context of the Marine Meteorological Programme of WMO.

The climate change issue is of great interest to all the island countries in view of its probable impact on sea level. An international Conference of Small States on sea level rise was organized in Malé, Maldives from 14 to 18 November 1989. The Conference adopted a Declaration calling for corrective measures, research and improvement of environmental management. WMO has been assisting through its World Climate Programme (WCP).

The strengthening of the Background Air Pollution Monitoring programme (BAPMoN) would contribute to the monitoring of the environment for global benefit. WMO in collaboration with UNEP has been ensuring the installation of the relevant equipment and staff training.

The following are WMO/UNDP projects that have the potential of assisting island developing countries in Asia:

RAS/85/016 - "Users' manual for the ASEAN Climatic Atlas and Compendium of Climatic Statistics". All six ASEAN countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) participate in the project.

RAS/86/109 - "Support to the Regional Tropical Cyclone Programme in the South Pacific". This project covers Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Samoa.

RAS/86/175 - "Programme Support to the Typhoon Committee". The Philippines participates in this project and hosts the Secretariat of the Typhoon Committee which has ten member countries.

RAS/86/196 - "Programme Support to the Panel on Tropical Cyclones for the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea". Sri Lanka and Maldives are among the seven participating countries of the project.

RAS/89/005 - "Training in meteorology for Manpower Development in South-East Asia and the South Pacific". In principle, every country in the region could benefit from a series of training workshops being organized by the project.

In addition, there are UNDP projects on hydrology in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea implemented by WMO.

The other island countries in Africa, except for Sao Tome and Principe, are grouped within the Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South West Indian Ocean since 1973 with the financial and technical support of WMO. They have developed over the last few years a Regional Co-operation Programme that is expected to increase their preparedness against tropical cyclones. WMO has been assisting through the provision of some equipment, expertise and training. The weakest components of the Technical Plan of the Committee are the hydrological (flood forecasting, etc.) and Disaster Preparedness and Prevention. Data are sparse over the vast ocean areas and no geostationary satellite is available for constant surveillance. Storm surges are frequent threats only over parts of Madagascar. The ECA has shown growing interest in the island countries and had adopted in May 1987 Resolution 620 (XXII) "in support of the island countries of the SWIO in their efforts to forecast tropical cyclones and to reduce the adverse effects of such disasters".

In its action plan for the International Decade for the Reduction of Natural Disasters (IDNDR), WMO has proposed a project for the upgrade of tropical cyclone warning systems in the South West Indian Ocean. The countries could also benefit from the other two projects, namely the System for Technology Exchange for National Disasters (STEND) and the Comprehensive Risk Assessment.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Project RLA/87/008 deals with the introduction of computerized systems for processing of hydrological data and with the improvement of observing networks. The project Chief Technical Adviser will complete his assignment in May 1990 and continuation of activities until November 1990 will be entrusted to a WMO Associate Expert financed by the Netherlands. In view of the success of this project, action has been taken with UNDP to associate with it other islands like The Bahamas, Cayman, and Turks and Caicos. The benefits to be derived from project implementation are most useful for applications to water resources management.

Project RLA/87/016 aims at improvement of the Hurricane warning systems in the English-speaking Caribbean countries, the largest part of the allocated funds have been used to completely refurbish the hurricane surveillance radars at Barbados and Jamaica. Training in storm surge prediction is also provided. WMO continues assisting Members in their negotiations with potential donors to obtain funds for refurbishing the radars at Antigua and Tobago, for rehabilitation of the microwave link between the radar station and the national meteorological centre in Jamaica, and for training of personnel.

The island countries in the Eastern Caribbean are linked under the ANMET (Antillean Meteorological Telecommunications Network) and can thus receive meteorological data, information and products for application to forecasting severe weather phenomena, including hurricanes. The ANMET system is subject to frequent failure and WMO is therefore exploring all possibilities of replacing the existing facilities with satellite-based telecommunications. Efforts are also made towards training national personnel in the utilization of meteorological products available under the WMO World Weather Watch Programme.

Other islands like Jamaica, Hispaniola, Cuba, The Bahamas, Cayman, Turks and Caicos, etc. do not belong to the ANMET system and therefore face serious difficulties due to the non-availability of timely meteorological data and information particularly during severe weather conditions. WMO is taking action with UNDP aimed at assisting these countries in strengthening their hurricane warning systems and associated telecommunications and training of personnel.

M. World Meteorological Organization/United Nations Environment Programme

(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

Introduction

1. The predicted warming of the climate, due to the increasing concentrations of the so-called greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the earth's atmosphere, can lead to an increase in mean sea level. Such increase would lead to a general loss of coastal lands and especially threaten small island nations.

IPCC

2. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established jointly by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in November 1988. The Panel decided to undertake the three following tasks:

- to assess available scientific information of climate change;
- to assess the environmental and socio-economic impacts of such change;
- to formulate response options to manage such change.

3. The Panel established three Working Groups to address the tasks enumerated in the previous paragraph. Working Group I, under the Chairmanship of the UK, has taken on the first task which will include an assessment of sea level rise that would accompany global warming. Working Group II, under the Chairmanship of the USSR, will address the second task while Working Group III, under the Chairmanship of the USA, will deal with the third. In addition, the Panel also established a Special Committee on the Participation of Developing Countries, chaired by France.

4. IPCC expects to complete its first assessment report on climate change by September 1990, at which time the report would be available to the Second World Climate Conference (Geneva, 29 October - 7 November 1990) and the 45th session of the UN General Assembly.

Island developing nations

5. As stated earlier, Working Group I is evaluating the sea level rise that would occur, should the climate warm. Working group II is examining the impacts of such rise in coastal zones and small island states. Working Group III, through its Subgroup on Coastal Zone Management, is studying adaptation measures against sea level rise. In addition, Working Group III is also compiling elements for inclusion in a possible framework convention on climate change; one such element under "General Obligations" is "Co-operation at national and international levels in adoption of appropriate legal, administrative and economic measures, including fair and equitable assistance, to address the adverse effects of climate change to the end that no island nation's very existence be allowed to be threatened by sea level rise".

Schedule of the IPCC report

6. Work is progressing towards completing the IPCC first assessment report. The reports of the Working Groups and Special Committee will be approved in the respective plenaries:

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| a. | May 23-25, 1990
Windsor, UK | Working Group I |
| b. | May 28-31, 1990
Moscow, USSR | Working Group II |
| c. | May 31-1 June, 1990
Geneva, Switzerland | Special Committee on the
Participation of Developing
Countries |
| d. | June 5-8, 1990
Geneva, Switzerland | Working Group III |

The overall summary of IPCC conclusions and recommendations will be approved at the fourth plenary of IPCC scheduled for 27-30 August 1990 in Sundsvall (Sweden).

II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commonwealth Secretariat

Over the years, the Commonwealth has devoted much attention to the general problems and practical development concerns of small states. This is fitting since more than half the Commonwealth membership consists of states of a population of around one million or less: most of them are also islands. An important contribution to analysing the special problems of small states was made in the Report, 'Vulnerability: Small States in the Global Society', prepared in 1985 by a Commonwealth Consultative Group which had been set up at the request of the New Delhi meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1983.

As a result of this Report and directions from governments, the Commonwealth Secretariat has refined and strengthened its special programme of assistance to small states, which had been initiated by the Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka in 1979. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), the technical assistance arm of the Secretariat, now devotes more than half its resources to providing technical support for small states. The proportion of experts serving in these states has risen to two-thirds of the total, while half the trainees financed by CFTC have been nationals of them. The activities carried out by the Secretariat are wide-ranging, although resources have not permitted all the recommendations of the Vulnerability Report to be followed-up in a sustained way. They have been undertaken in consultation with regional organizations such as CARICOM, SADCC, OECS and SPEC. A brief account of some of the activities recently undertaken by the Secretariat for the benefit of small states is given below.

The Secretariat continues to support Commonwealth regional organizations serving small states. For example, it provided financial and technical support for CARICOM to undertake a comprehensive study on Caribbean Development to the Year 2000. The study, requested by the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, was well received by them at their meeting in Antigua in July 1988. The Secretariat is also helping many small states to design the adjustment and longer-term economic recovery programmes in which many of them are presently engaged.

Since the development of small states depends significantly on maintaining and improving access to external markets, the need to reduce protectionism is crucial to them. In the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, and following a request from Heads of Government that particular assistance be given to Commonwealth developing countries without permanent missions in Geneva, the Secretariat re-established its Trade Adviser's Office in Geneva. The Secretariat has also organised a series of regional seminars on trade issues to sensitise developing member countries on the issues being discussed in the Round. It provided technical support to the ACP Secretariat in the re-negotiation of the Lomé Convention between the ACP and EC.

The problems which small states experience in dealing with exchange rate instability, structural adjustment, and capital flows have received inadequate attention in the global economic system. The Secretariat is assisting Commonwealth Governments in these areas. It has, for example, organised a series of regional activities on exchange rate management, foreign investment and capital flows. The major multilateral development institutions continue to use per capita income as the main or sole criterion for determining eligibility for financial support. For small states, this measure is not always the most appropriate one, and the Secretariat has undertaken

technical work to assist those members affected in dealing with graduation from access to financial institutions such as the IBRD and IDA.

External debt is not yet regarded as a major problem for small states. However, it is a serious constraint to adjustment and development in an increasing number of them. The Secretariat has developed a comprehensive assistance package to help small states and others to establish national debt recording and management systems. The package has been used by 25 Commonwealth countries and three British Overseas Territories - most of them small states.

The Secretariat has continued to assist small states overcome their weaknesses in dealing with transnational corporations. It advises on the design of legislative and financial regimes for negotiating agreements with transnational corporations, especially on natural resource development projects.

With slender domestic markets and few human resources, small states face special problems in developing industries to diversify their economies. To help them redress these difficulties, the Secretariat assist these states in such areas as economic planning, technology development, small business promotion and entrepreneurial development, with special attention to women and young people. Governments are helped to make more effective use of their countries' human resources in development, by strengthening administrative and managerial capacity, in particular the capacity to implement development projects and programmes. The aim is to build up domestic capability and self-reliance, and CFTC experts train local staff, either on-the-job or through courses.

The security and other concerns of small states mean that their diplomatic representation at the UN is vital: but some of them, lacking financial resources, had no such representation until recently. In 1983, the Secretariat, with funding from a member government, established an office in New York to enable four small Commonwealth countries to be effectively represented at the UN. This office has since been adopted as a collective Commonwealth obligation and, from May 1988, enlarged to serve four Caribbean, three Asian-Pacific, and two African states. The Secretariat has also sponsored regional colloquia on national and international security issues. It has in addition provided training in the techniques of diplomacy and negotiation, and technical assistance in strengthening democratic and human rights practices.

Future action by the Commonwealth Secretariat - in respect not only of small states but of all other recipients of and participants in its activities - is currently under review. This is part of the appraisal by a high-level group of officials mandated by Commonwealth Heads of Government to identify possible roles which the Commonwealth might need to play in the 1990s and beyond, and to examine whether its institutions, including the Secretariat, are adequately equipped for the task. The group is considering, inter alia, the vulnerability of small states in all its political, economic, social, environmental and ecological manifestations, and the danger of these states being marginalised in a fast-changing world. The Commonwealth programme for small states which will result from this appraisal is not possible to detail at this stage, except to say that it will continue to aspire to be flexible and responsive to the evolving needs and concerns of what are a large proportion of its membership.



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Meeting of Governmental Experts of
Island Developing Countries and
Donor Countries and Organizations
Items 3 and 4 of the provisional agenda

Contributions of International and Intergovernmental Organizations */

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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United Nations Development Programme

A. UNDP indicative planning figures for island developing countries

1. UNDP policies and actions towards small island developing countries fully recognize the constraints imposed on their development efforts and therefore provide compensatory mechanisms through IPF calculations, special programmes of assistance to individual or groups of countries, and other actions which are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

2. In its decision 85/16, the Governing Council made, as in the past, several special provisions in favour of island developing countries. The first relates to the calculation of IPFs for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991). The Council stipulated that one of the supplementary criteria to be used in the calculation of country IPFs would be dedicated to island developing countries. During the fourth programming cycle, a total of 50 island developing countries benefit from this supplementary criterion, amounting in the calculation of country IPFs for island developing countries, to \$25 million for 1987-1991. Furthermore, by Governing Council decision 85/16, the relative weight given to the supplementary criteria in the calculation of country IPFs was increased to 25 per cent of the US dollar value of country IPFs compared to 18 per cent previously.

3. In its decision 85/16, the Governing Council mandated special treatment for island developing countries with a population of 1 million or less and with 1983 per capita GNP between \$3,000 and \$4,200. First, in establishing the supplement mentioned in paragraph 5 (d) (iii), the Council included such countries. Secondly, with regard to the expected level of contributions to the programme, the decision equates such countries with countries having per capita GNP of between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

4. Furthermore, in paragraph 16 of its decision 85/16, the Governing Council decided to maintain ongoing subregional projects aimed at enhancing multi-island co-operation in the Caribbean and therefore, without prejudice to the allocation of regional IPFs, to allocate an amount of \$2.5 million for a separate IPF for that purpose for the fourth programming cycle. In its decision 88/31, the Council established a separate subregional allocation of \$2.5 million to enhance Pacific multi-island co-operation.

5. A review of comparative figures on IPFs for island developing countries reveals that their total population represents 7.5 per cent of the population of all recipient countries. During the fourth cycle, country IPFs for island developing countries will total \$288 million, which represents 12.6 per cent of total country IPFs resources distributed during the cycle. This figure yields an average IPF per capita of \$34.80, significantly higher than the overall average IPF per capita of \$13.73. With regard to small island developing countries, namely those with a population below 5 million, they constitute 0.4 per cent of total population of recipient countries with a total of 3.3 per cent of country IPFs or \$82.7 million (an average of \$40.12 per capita).

B. Use of special programme resources for island developing countries

6. The special programme resources have been established by the Governing Council to enable the Administrator, inter alia, to respond to requirements resulting from natural disasters. Island developing countries are by nature especially susceptible to natural disasters, and during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) several island developing countries were stricken by such disasters. Eighteen island developing countries during the fourth cycle received a total of \$5.6 million in essential technical assistance in support of longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. Over \$1.5 million in short-term emergency relief assistance was allocated to 26 island developing countries.

C. Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

7. The Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC) was established by the Governing Council to channel additional amounts of technical co-operation assistance directly to LDCs. Of the 45 countries currently designated as LDCs, or "as if" LDC, nine are island countries which have received a total of \$7.4 million in SMF/LDC technical co-operation assistance during the period 1973-1986.

D. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries in Asia and the Pacific

8. Within the UNDP intercountry programme for Asia and the Pacific, the special focus on the Pacific island countries and the Pacific component of the intercountry programme have grown substantially. During the fourth cycle, \$26.8 million is allocated to the Pacific island development component of the intercountry programme for Asia and the Pacific. This represents an increase of over \$21.1 million compared to similar programmes during the first IPF cycle (1972-1976), which then amounted to \$5.7 million. This increase of 370 per cent compares to a 52 per cent increase in total country IPFs between these cycles. This amount exceeds the total country IPF for all island developing countries in the region and, considering the relatively small population of the Pacific island developing countries, provides a significant share of the available resources under this programme.

9. UNDP has taken other special initiatives with respect to individual Pacific island developing countries. This has included assistance with the formulation of and technical support for the financing of a \$26 million Trust Fund for Tuvalu intended to generate sufficient income to meet basic Government recurrent budgetary expenses. In addition, assistance with the promotion of round-table investment strategies and strengthened national planning and economic management is being offered to Pacific countries with least developed status.

E. UNDP assistance to the island developing countries in the Caribbean

10. In addition to their programmes financed from the IPF, the island developing countries of the Eastern Caribbean benefit from activities carried out under subregional projects in the areas of agricultural development, statistical development, and vocational training financed from the Caribbean Multi-Island allocation.

11. The Caribbean island developing countries also participate in Caribbean regional projects financed from the regional IPF for Latin America and the Caribbean. For the fourth cycle, the subregional share for Caribbean island developing countries is in the order of \$10.0 million, or approximately 25 per cent of the total allocation for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED) which is jointly sponsored by UNDP, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Caribbean Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS), has served as an important mechanism for the co-ordination of assistance to the island developing countries of the region. Within this framework, UNDP has co-operated with Governments and the World Bank in the preparation of comprehensive technical co-operation programmes for ongoing and projected activities which are included in the World Bank economic memoranda for the various countries. In so doing, UNDP has sought to develop an approach which will ensure a closer integration of overall technical assistance needs in the development process, and thus create the basis for more effective co-ordination among external aid agencies. UNDP has also agreed to finance an aid information system on capital and technical assistance inputs for the Caribbean region as part of the overall effort to enhance the utilization of limited resources.

F. Measures in favour of African island developing countries

12. The six island developing countries in the African region have their priority programme needs met through the regional country programming process. Of the six countries, five have special consultative arrangements with the donor community. Three LDCs have requested UNDP to serve as lead agency for the round-table process.